PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,136.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
29th June	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	......	....
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	....
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	......	....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951	......	....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
* 31st "	*CALEDONIA	7558	......	....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912	......	....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509	......	....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,674	Schmitz	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	15th Aug. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	14th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	29th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	25th June.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas. Subsequent issues Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 27th June	1 p.m. (direct).
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 28th June	7 a.m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,720 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 13th July calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th June, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	26th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 190
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	....	29th June
HIROSHIMA MARU.	...	Mocker	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about.
*GENERAL	2381	Mühlbauer	27th June 1907.
SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	8th July 1907.
*KAISER	2724	von-Holdt	18th July 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 2ND MAY, 1907.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

INSURANCES.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars,

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,	HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street,*	

BOMBAY

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

WATCHES.

IN ARRANGING the following List from our extensive variety of WATCHES, we have selected that we consider our Standard Models—models that have now been in use all over India for over a quarter of a century, and can be relied on to continue to give satisfaction as they have done in the past.

NICKEL CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, Crystal Face	15	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, Crystal Face	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	35	0
The Railway Watch, Large Crystal Face	45	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch, Crystal Face	32	0
The Military Nickel Silver Chronograph and Watch	65	0

SILVER CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Lever Waetb, Crystal Face	40	0
The Military Lever Watch, Hunting Case	45	0
The Military Lever Watch, Half-hunter	49	0
The Campaign Watch, Crystal Face	60	0
The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
The Campaign Watch, Half hunter	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	95	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	235	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	240	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	250	0

GOLD CASES, Keyless Action.

	Rs.	a.
The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	300	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	375	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	360	0
The Standard Watch, Crystal Face	330	0
The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	370	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	385	0
The Fine English Watch, Crystal Face	450	0
The Fine English Watch, Hunting Case	500	0
The Fine English Watch, Half-hunter	525	0

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPTON'S

E
A
S

FRAGRANT REFRESHING

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co. LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY, FOR STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & A B C (5th Edition).

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumper.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Acting Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)
Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo
Tiehling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
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AWFUL SUFFERING OF LITTLE BOY

Bad Sores Spread All Over His Head—Grew Worse Under Doctor's Care—Cuticura Effects Perfect Cure, Bringing Relief with First Set.

FATHER RECOMMENDS CUTICURA TO EVERY ONE

"When my little boy was about four years old (he is now about six and a half years) a spot appeared on the side of his face just under the ear. After a time it broke and spread further down. I took him to a doctor as soon as it appeared. He was under his orders for about three or four months when he was much worse. Seeing in a paper a Cuticura advertisement I went and got a complete set of the Cuticura Remedies, the Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Soap, and Cuticura Resolvent. I took him away from the doctors and gave him these Cuticura Remedies. I used two large bottles of Resolvent, five tablets of Cuticura Soap, and two or three tins of Cuticura Ointment. From the first bottle he began to mend and before he had finished the two he was wholly mended. About twelve months after he broke out again at the back of the neck and it spread all over the head. I had one large and two small bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, three tins of Cuticura Ointment, and four tablets of Cuticura Soap before I got it mended. I think it took me about three months each time. It is now about eighteen months since he was ill, and it has not broken out again, so I think he is all right now, thanks to Cuticura. I always recommend Cuticura wherever I can, and I will always have pleasure in answering any inquiries. R. Scarth, 25 Newport Rd., Middlesborough, York, June 24, 1906."

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For Sore Hands and Feet with Cuticura.

Soak the hands or feet on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Wear on the hands during the night old, loose gloves, and bandage the feet lightly in old soft cotton or linen.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Lennon, Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul & Co., Calcutta; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props. ☞ Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin Diseases.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

TENDERS for the supply of RICE and GHEE, for P & O. S. N. Company's Steamers at Bombay, for a period of six Calendar Months, from 1st July, 1907, will be received up to NOON on the 30th JUNE, 1907, by the Company's Superintending Purser, at the Mazagon Dockyard, who will provide all information.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. CO.

BOMBAY, 24TH JUNE 1907.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "CASTALIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 24th June, 1907.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE above BANK will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable Mr. Justice DINSHAW DHANJIBHOY DAVER, Mr. HIRJIBHOY HORMUSJEE WADIA, and Mr. PESTONJI MANECKJEE WADIA, the Trustees, appointed under a Deed of Settlement, made on the 17th day of March, 1888, between one HORMUSJEE MANCHERJEE WADIA and another and DORABJEE NANABHOY WADIA and another, have contracted TO SELL to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, trust, lien, share or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 24, Esplande Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing on Government land or ground, situate on the East side of Cawasji Patel Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 459 sq. yds. or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Ruttonbai, wife of Hormusji Byramji Rana and Dinbai, widow of Nowroji Byramji: on towards the South and East by a vacant piece of land belonging to Government; and on or towards the West by the said Cowasji Patel Street, and which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 206, New No. 5071, Old Survey Nos. 424 and 425, New Survey No. 9350, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A No. 1440, Street Nos. 3 and 5, Cowasji Patel Street.—Dated this 24 days of June, 1907.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS, &c., &c.

MR. R. G. BALDOCK desires to inform his old constituents and the general public that he has obtained the services of MR. G. H. WEATHRALL, M. R. C. V. S., who for twelve years has had charge of the Bombay Tramway Coy's Stables, and is now prepared to receive HORSES for TREATMENT and ADVICE. He also wishes them to note that he has made no change in regard to price of Health Certificates which he is prepared to issue at Five Rupees per head, on all Horses insured through his Agency, as before.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1907 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of June, 1907, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of June, 1907.

EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
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WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Jhowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
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it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

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and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 39 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial [illegible]

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Breslauer and Co., the very valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, such as sliding dining table, and chairs, large mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-top tables and teapoys, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, fancy side and centre teapoys, office and writing tables, book and library presses, sliding door cupboard, single and double mirror door almyras, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double iron bedsteads, large size partition screen in 2 pieces, each 9 by 9 ft., rich glassware and porcelainware, best platedware, by Reed and Barton and Elkington, K. O. Ditmar's floor and table lamps, a pair of Benares brass large size flower baskets, plush-lined bric-a-bric sofa, large mirror back cabinets and chiffoniers, miniature slate billiard table, large size Edison concert phonograph with records, graphophone with slides, set of Morrocco bound Encyclopædia Britannica, 10th edition, large and small Brussels tapestry and Cambay carpets, old blue and China and Satsuma flower jars, vases, bowls, plates, etc.

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KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
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One or two doses give speedy relief in headache, Neuralgia, and allied disorders without fail. Ans. 8.

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Will be found of great value and effective in reducing excess of fat in the body. Re. 1-4.

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

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THE BUILDING, known as the APOLLO BUILDING, and now in the occupation of Apollo Hotel, is TO LET, wholly or in compartments, from 1st July, 1907.

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ABBOTT'S GENTS' WATERPROO
JUST UNPACKED AT
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Please note the Prices:—

INVERNESSES.

Size	46	48	50	52	54	56
Rs.	15-8	16	16-8	17	17-8	18

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Size	46	48	50	52	54	56
Rs.	11-8	12	12-8	13	13-8	14

Can never be obtained elsewhere at these Prices

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLI

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tric also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on ting this and no other. Can be obtained fr leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New Y
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FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferie good condition. May be seen by appoint Apply to "B G.," care of this Office.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN &
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NEW and Second-hand English-built RIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SA

CARRIAGE repairs of every description executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest style Furniture.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLA WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR and on HIRE, and also made to order.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.
OVERLAND SUMMAR
POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

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BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.
POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.
Local Agents :—
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 21.] [BOMBAY, June 22.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
5 Bundles Rs....	Rs. 9,200	Abass	Bulimba	S Pritamdas
1 Box Sovs	33,375	Aden	R I M S Northbrook	Asst Acct Genl Paper Currency
3 Boxes Specie..	......	Aden	R I M S Northbrook	Supdt V & P Docks
1 Package Silver	12	London	China	Latham & Co

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING. | [24TH JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay Weekly statement shews that its Cash Balance is up by 97 lakhs.

Exchange :—

The Market was steady and there was a demand for three Months' Sight Bills at 1s. 4 11/32d. but there were hardly any sellers. The opening rate was 1s. 4 3/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/8d. Demand, which ruled throughout the day. Far Eastern rates are firmer, which is influenced, no doubt, by the strength of the Silver Market. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	170 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	161 3/4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	220 1/4

Government Paper :—

The opening rate was Rs. 96-12 for both Cash and Settlement, and buyers came forward when the Bank of Bombay Cash Balance was known to be up nearly a crore of rupees, but very little business was transacted and at the close the rate advanced to Rs. 96-13. The Calcutta rate was quoted at Rs. 96-13 ready and Rs. 96-14 forward. We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96·13
1st Settlement	„	96·13

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London has advanced an eighth, in both spot and forward delivery two months, to 31d. and 31 3/16, respectively, the American rate being up a quarter per cent. to 67 3/8. The local Market has kept quiet throughout the day at Rs. 78-9 ex duty, ready and forward, with no business recorded, and the rate for Bar Gold is unaltered. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	0	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold	23	15	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	9	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	78	11	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The tone of the market is easier and prices are quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. New Crop is also easier for Bengals, which, in the absence of rain in these districts, keep steady.

The Market at Colaba was closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sett Damodhar Vussonji Khimji.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	270/71	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur, Kampti ...	225/26	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum, Pulgaon...	208	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum, Akola ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	203	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	179/80	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	186/7	„
Good Westerns	236	„
Good Saw Ginned, Dharwar ...	247	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	255	March 08
Fine „ „ ...	„	272	„
Fine „ Khangaum, Akola	„	218/19	Jan. 08
„ „ Bengals ...	„	201	„
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	„	198	„
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	„	184/85	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales
Total Imports	1,000 „

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·50	6·47	6·39	6·32	6·22
—06	—07	—06	—06	—06

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
6·18	6·16	6·14	6·14

—06

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is steadier with more doing, and we quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0
September...	„ 8 10 0 to Rs. 8 11 0

Rapeseed :—

The Market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 8 14 0
„ Delhi	Rs. 8 15 0
Yellow Guzerat	„ 9 6 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is firm with a fair business passing as under :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 5 0

Castorseed :—

... Rs. 37 8 0

Tone—Steadier.

Cottonseed :—

... Rs. 20 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

... Rs. 7 1 0 July-August

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

The Market is quiet with little doing.

White Delhi ... ... Rs. 5 0 0 June-July.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,477 1/2
India	58 to 58½

Mills :—

Century	1,700
David	361¼
Empress	425
Howard and Bullough	550
Kohinoor	750
Maneckji Petit	3,125

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile and Co.	125
Bombay Flour Mill	980
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	274
Colaba Land and Mill	1,055
Marks and Co.	150
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	75

Presses :—

Brodi's Cawnpore	210
New Mofussil	680
Volkart's United	1,125

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	447½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	11,184	bales.
Wheat	17,258	cwts.
Linseed	15,409	„
Rapeseed...	6,058	„
Gingellyseed	49	„
Poppyseed	2,495	„
Groundnuts	8	„
Castorseed	1,737	„
Rice	5,362	„
Myrabollams	1,324	„
Cottonseed	19,095	„
Mowraseed	171	„
Gram	11,575	„
Joowar	1,213	„
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 22nd June, 1907, as compared with the statement of 15th June 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 15. Rs.	June 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,48,405	50,02,363
Public Deposits at Branches	45,03,348	50,07,023
Other Deposits	7,76,59,178	8,47,77,490
Post Bills	17,823	14,596
Sundries	29,73,000	30,36,890
Rs..	10,94,01,754	11,72,38,160
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,29,50,489	1,30,62,800
Other authorised Securities	26,15,769	25,88,505
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,17,35,890	2,03,12,938
Loans do. do. do.	1,92,15,644	1,86,37,121
Bills discounted and purchased	1,85,06,035	1,83,62,069
Dead Stock	3,36,010	3,36,010
Stamps	4,746	4,163
Bullion	12,48,174	12,00,667
Balances with other Banks	5,35,907	6,87,082
Sundries	8,12,805	8,62,961
Cash	3,14,40,790	4,11,83,844
	10,94,01,749	11,7238,160

A SON ROBS HIS MOTHER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Tyeballi Abdulalli a borah youth was charged with stealing his mother's cash. Mr. Ragunath Shanker Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, defended the accused. The evidence showed that the accused kept a tin-smith shop and was in need of money. He asked his mother Jainbee to advance him some money but she refused to comply with his demand. On Saturday night last Jaina put seventeen sovereigns under her pillow and fell asleep. Yesterday morning when she woke up, she missed the coins and gave information to the police. She also expressed her suspicion against accused, whom the police then arrested in a theatre at Grant Road, when he had in his pocket Rs. 240 in cash. The accused said that he had taken the money to expand his business and he did not think he was doing anything wrong in taking the money belonging to his mother. The complainant told his Worship that she was not willing to proceed against her own son and asked the Magistrate to discharge the accused. Mr. Pandit urged the Court that the accused had no criminal motive inasmuch as he believed that he was not doing anything wrong in taking the money. His Worship ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for a period of one year to be of good behaviour and to appear before the Court to receive sentence when called upon within that period.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Yesterday turned out excellent for football, the turf was in perfect condition and a slight breeze blew across the ground without favouring either side in particular. Two games were played, one on the Cooperage and one on the Oval. On the former ground the Royal Scots A secured two points at the expense of the Government Telegraph. It was a capital game from beginning to the end, and though the Scots had rather the better of the exchanges the margin was rather more than the difference in the play suggested. Both teams had a number of chances which went begging though the backs on each side defended well. The ball was continually run from one end to the other and as a consequence the spectators had an interesting game to watch.

The Scots facing the Band Stand had whatever advantage there was to be had from the wind and opened well. After some time the Telegraph came up and Edie was found off-side when dangerous. A moment later he again got possession but was tackled, and consequently his shot was a soft one. The Scots from this got down and Kennaway put in a fine bit of dribbling but overran and he centred to find no one there. A foul against the Scots was taken by Edwards and Edie headed to the inside left who lost a good chance, and a moment later Kennaway got away and would have got through had Nicholas not handled. The kick from this provided an exciting time in their goal but a nice bit of play by Edie and Greene on the right converted play to the other end. The Scots were soon back through McKinnon and Kennaway and Edwardes in kicking to clear sent almost into his own goal. Three corners in succession followed to the Scots, but on each occasion they could not quite get through and eventually Holman relieved. He carried the ball right down to the other end but on passing to the left they lost it, Greene next had a chance but shot over. The latter portion of the first half saw the Scots Press but the ball frequently going out the whistle arrived with a clean sheet.

On resuming, the Scots came up but after a run down by the Telegraph the left wing centered to find nobody there to accept it. The next moment a nice run by the Scots saw Ramsay get on near goal. He shot for the left corner and Kennaway dashing up placed it neatly into the corner. Not a couple of minutes later a pretty move on the Scots' left wing to the centre ended in a corner. Kennaway took the kick and placing it nicely and Ramsay sent it in hard on the carpet to the right corner.

From the kick-off the Telegraph came down and Greene from the right touch line sent in a perfect centre. The forwards rushed but the custodian just got his fist to it and saved. They then forced two corners but both were cleared. After some even play the Telegraph was winded for a time and to resume the referee bounced the ball. Not fifteen seconds from this Kennedy and Ramsay dashed down and the latter, getting on near the goal made no mistake and banged home the third goal. Just on time Edie had a great chance but was charged off and the game ended with a blank sheet as far as they were concerned.

Royal Scots................................ 3 Goals.
Government Telegraph.................. Nil.

ROVERS vs. CUSTOMS.

The above teams met on the Oval when a fairly good game was seen though had the Customs not defended so well the score would have been a big one against them. The Rovers throughout did most of the pressing and Evans from the left wing was first to score for them. A second came from Ashton who was at left half. The third and last was by Mann at centre from a free kick for hands. This infringement occurred in the penalty area and as a consequence a penalty kick should have been awarded. They scored from it any way. Another goal was scored but disallowed for offside. A peculiar decision as the ball was punched out by the custodian and rushed in by McIntosh who at inside sight played a great game.

The match consequently ended in a win for the Rovers as under.

Rovers...................................3 Goals.
Customs.......................................Nil.

The table stands as under :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Bo. Gymkhana	3	3	0	0	9	0	6
Royal Scots "B"	2	2	0	0	11	0	4
Telegraph	3	2	1	0	6	6	4
R. G. A..............	2	1	1	0	4	1	2
Royal Scots A	3	2	0	0	8	0	4
Y. M. C. A...........	3	0	2	1	0	7	1
Rovers	5	1	3	1	5	17	3
Customs	3	0	3	0	0	10	0

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 5 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LUNGLEY—June 18, at the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, the wife of F. Lungley, B. P. S., of a son.

WADDINGTON—June 16, at Craigweil House, Bognor Sussex, the wife of C. W. Waddington, Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, of a son.

DEATHS.

HARRISON—May 15, at the Evelyn Hall Nursing Home, Mussoorie, of enteric fever, complicated by heart disease, Alfred Ingleby Harrison, Barrister-at-Law, of Lucknow, eldest surviving son of the late Revd. J. J. Harrison, Senior Naval Chaplain, aged 38 years.

SUNDERS—June 14, at Chunar, of Cerebral Apoplexy, James Theodore Sunders, late Asst. Foreman E. I. R.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOW'S ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED. Always in Stock.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water 11-9m., 10-50a.; Low water, 4-9m., 5-4a.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board, 4 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, June 26.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 11-57m., 11-44a.; Low water, 4-55m., 5-56a.

Thursday, June 27.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Berar Manufacturing Company, 2, Dalal Street, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 0-43a.; Low water, 5-42m., 6-47a.

Friday, June 28.—King Emperor's Birthday. Bank holiday. Parade of Troops in Garrison. H. E. the Governor's Levee, Poona, 4-30 p.m., Banquet, 8 p. m., Reception, 10 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 0-37m., 1-29a.; Low water, 6-30m., 7-38a.

Saturday, June 29.—Kemp and Co.'s annual meeting, Sassoon House, 5-30 p.m. Phillips and Co.'s annual meeting, Oriental Buildings, 4-30 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Cricket Matches: Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams vs. Y. M. C. A., and Government Telegraph, respectively. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water 1-29m., 2-16a. Low water, 7-19m., 8-30a.

Sunday, June 30.—5th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 2-21m., 3-4a. Low water, 8-9m., 9-26a.

Monday, July 1.—Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 3-16m., 3-54a.; Low water, 9-3m., 10-30a.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.—Japanese competition has already set in even here in Bombay in the centre of the Mill Industry. Quantities of Hosiery are being hawked round the streets, the quality of which is excellent but the sizes are small.

INDIA AND ESPERANTO.—Natives and residents in this country seem to be very favourably disposed towards Esperanto and among the subscribers to the funds of the coming Esperantists' Congress we find the following :—R. Tata, £100; K. D. H. Dubash, £15.; H. H. Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, G.C.I.E., Diwan of Palanpur, £100; H. H. Muhammad Sher Khan Bahadur Babi, Nawab of Radhanpur, £ 100; Rev. T. S. Lindsay, £10; H. W. Southcombe, £10.; H. H. Shri Fatehsinghi, Raja of Chhota Udepur, £50.

STRANGE NIGHT ACCIDENT.—Early on Sunday morning, at about 4 o'clock, Sergeant-Major Briffit of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at present on leave and residing at Alexandra Terrace, Byculla, was found lying on the ground at the back of the building, immediately below his bathroom window. He was picked up injured and bruised and removed to the the Sir J. J. Hospital. He had sustained a fracture of the sixth and seventh right ribs. His right wrist was also fractured. He was unable to give any explanation as to how he came by the accident. It has been surmised that he must have been a somnambulist.

A DISHONEST PEON.—Rama Genoo, a peon in the service of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, was charged yesterday before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, with breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 50 in cash. On the 17th April last, the accused was given a Bill of Lading and Rs. 50 to be taken to the office of Messrs. Graham and Company. The accused failed to carry out the instructions and disappeared. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused in his native town in the Poona District. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and in default to undergo six weeks' further imprisonment with hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE TAJ MAHAL.—The following is the programme of music will be played at Taj Mahal Hotel under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-day from 8-15 to 10-15 p. m.

March.........	Wien Bleibt Wien..........	Schrammel
Overture	Le Diademe..................	A Herman
Waltz	Wiener Blut	J Strauss
Gavotte	T'y pense	Eilenberg
Selection.........	The belle of New York	Kerker
Spanish Serenade...	La Paloma	S D Yaradier
Waltz	Herbstweisen	E Waldteufel
Two-Step	Tootsie-Wootsie..............	Rockwell

The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger to-morrow from 7 to 9 p.m. :—

March	Heil Europa	Fr von Blon
Overture.........	Le Diademe	A Herman
Waltz	Weana G'muath	J Schrammel
Selection..........	A Runaway Girl	Caryll
Intermezzo.........	Salome..........................	Loraine
American Sketch..	The Darkie Boatmen	Asher
Waltz	Beatiful Danube	J Strauss
Two-Step	Feather Queen	Kinley

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, per s. s. *Austria*, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day. Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. *Umhloti*, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on the 27th June.

DEATH OF MR. DAMODER LAKHMIDAS.—Mr. Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, the only son of the late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, died on Saturday night last, at the age of thirty-six. Deceased was a Justice of the Peace and one of the leading members of his community. He was Agent of the Lakhmidas Mill and a Director of the Bombay United, Jivraj, Khatau and several other mill Companies. He was also a member of the Goculdas Tejpal Charity Fund and of the Hindu Burial Ground Committees. The Lakhimdas Khimji Cloth Market, the Tricumadas Mill, the Bombay Cotton Mill and the Lakhmidas Mill were closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the deceased. He took some interest in sport and for two or three seasons his colours appeared at Mahalaxmi and Poona.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORTING NEWS.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.—The Editor will be glad if the Secretaries of Cricket Clubs in Bombay will kindly communicate to him their names and addresses.

CRICKET.

REAL INST. LUSO INDIANO "RESE VE" vs. BOMBAY JEWISH C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday at the Esplanade. The former won by 28 runs.

REAL INST. LUSO INDIANO "RESERVE."

Mr E Albognoigue b Benjamin	6
Mr N Ferrao b Benjamin	0
Mr C Fernandes c Siddick	3
Mr U Mascarenhas b Benjamin	5
Mr DSa b Siddick	4
Mr S D'Souza b Benjamin	0
Mr J P Braganza b Benjamin..............	17
Mr H Pereira c Benjamin	3
Mr J Siqueira, not out..................	9
Mr G Marquis c Benjamin	0
Mr S P Rocha, c and b Benjamin.........	4
Extras.......	3
Total	54

BOMBAY JEWISH C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr J Solomon b D Souza	0	c Mascarenhas b Braganza	
Mr J Menashi, run out	0	c Pereira b D'Souza..	2
Mr B Moses b D'Souza..............	0	b D'Souza	5
Mr J Samuel b D'Souza	0	run out	2
Mr Moses Abraham b Pereira	9	b D'Souza	0
Mr A Moses l-b-w	0	run out	3
Mr S Isaac, c Fernandes, b D'Souza	0	run out	17
Mr A Shalone, run out	0	c Braganza, b Fernandes	6
Mr E Siddick, b and c Pereira	5	not out	1
Mr R Rouben b Pereira	2	Did not bat	
Mr J Menashi, not out	1		
Extras ..	5	Extras..	12
Total ..	26	Total ...	45

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION C. C. vs. BOMBAY UNION C. C.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground, on Sunday the 23rd instant and resulted in a win for the Kanara Catholic Association C. C. by one run. Scores :—

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION C. C.
1st Innings.

Mr. Alex. Tellis, c Khokhawala	7
Mr. L. Bunyan, b Khokhawala..............	1
Mr. A. Abreo, b Asina	5
Mr. A. Sequeira, b Khokhawala	2
Mr. B. Lobo, b Khokhawala................	9
Mr. L. Castilino, c Asina	4
Mr. S. Aranha, b Khokhawala	7
Mr. T. Castilino, b Khokhawala	11
Mr. A. X. Sequeira, Not out	7
Mr. F. Fernandez b Khokhawala.............	0
Mr. L. Fernandez, b Khokhawala	0
Extra	8
Total	61

BOMBAY UNION C. C.
1st Innings.

Mr. Chinoy, b Fernandez	0
Mr. Baria, b Bunyan.......................	0
Mr. Billimoria, b Bunyan	6
Mr. Punegar. b T Castilino................	25
Mr. Painthbji, st. Bunyan.................	8
Mr. Khokhawala, b Bunyan..................	4
Mr. Asina, b Lobo	1
Mr. Bharucha, Not out	6
Mr. Irani, f b. Bunyan	0
Mr. Irani, b st Castilino	0
Mr. Irani k, b Bunyan	0
Extra	5
	60

Y. M. C. A. vs. B. B. & C. I. RY.

This fixture was played on the Marine Lines Maidan on last Saturday afternoon and resulted in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 8 runs. Pegge and Grenan were top scorers for the Y.M.C.A. with 24 and 19 respectively, while the two Hindu Presidency men, Banda and Baloo, put in a round 46, 23 each for the Railway. Fielding on both sides was good and the game was keenly contested one.

Y. M. C. A.

Mr E W Grenan, Capt, c Polishwalla, b Banda	19
Mr R Atkinson, c Baloo, b Master	1
Mr N George, c Baloo, b Master	11
Mr A Brown, c and b Poolishwalla..........	5
Mr C Pegge, b Banda.......................	24
Mr E Lester, c Baloo, b Polishwalla	2
Mr I Otto. c Polishwalla, b Banda	4
Mr C Anding, retired hurt.................	7
Mr W Kirkpatrick, b Banda.................	1
Mr A Marsh, not out	5
Mr C Tapsell, c Gordon, b Polishwalla ...	1
Extras....................	3
Total....................	83

B. B. AND C. I. RY.

Mr A L Smith, Capt, c Atkinson............	3
Mr Banda, c Pegge, b Atkinson	23
Mr Colabwalla, b Pegge....................	0
Mr Baloo, b Atkinson......................	23
Mr Polishwalla, b Grenan..................	0
Mr Telang, run out........................	0
Mr Master, c George, b Lester	9
Mr Sokrande, run out	0
Mr Gordon, b Lester	8
Mr Rosario, c Tapsell, b Grenan...........	10
Mr Poulson, not out	0
Extras....................	4
Total...........	75

ELPHINSTONE C. C. vs. INDEPENDANT C. C.

Fine cricket was witnessd on Sunday last on the Esplanade Maidan, when in a full day's match, the Parsees of the Elphinstone Club gave a hollow beating to the Independant Club, the former winning handsomely by wickets and 124 runs. A splendid partnership between Saher and Elchidana produced the tall score of 133 (55 and 78) and most of the Elphinstone men reached double figures. Dottiwalla and Driver were the only two who compiled scores worth speaking of for the opponents. Doctor and Umriger bowled very well, former capturing six and latter 4 wickets.

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Mr B J Doctor, c Kharas, b Parukh.........	3
Mr N H Saher, c Dottiwalla, b Driver......	55
Mr J H Elchidana, b Parukh	78
Mr F C Shroff, c Kharas, b Parukh	11
Mr D Kapadia, c Shroff, b Limboowalla.....	20
Mr C P Mistri, c Shroff, b Limboowalla ...	2
Mr B C Engineer, not out	18
Mr J Umriger, not out.....................	11
Mr M D Dubash...... Mr J E Reporter...... Mr D N Forbes ...... } Did not bat	*
Extras	2
Total...........	200

(Inning declared closed for 6 wickets.)

INDEPENDANT C. C.

Mr M Dottiwalla, b Doctor.................	23
Mr B Mistri, c Umriger, b Doctor..........	10
Mr M Parukh, b Umriger	0
Mr F Driver, c Engineer, b Umriger	13
Mr R Shroff, b Umriger	0
Mr D Kharas, l-b-w Doctor.................	0
Mr D Patel, c Umriger, b Doctor	4
Mr R Cama, c and b Doctor	0
Mr M Limboowalla, b Umriger	4
Mr K N Dhalla, not out	4
Mr N Gobhai, c Saher, b Doctor	6
Extras...................	7
Total...........	76

BOMBAY BORAH C. C. Vs. MAHOMEDAN.

The match between these two Mahomedan teams ended in a win for the Bohras by 20 runs, scores being Bohras 86, Mahomedan C. C. 66. Tumbuwalla and Abdealli compiled 34 and 27 respectively for the former and the latter were greatly assisted by Parkar's contribution of 33 and Abas 17. Sulleman ji was responsible for 6 of the Mahomedan club's wickets.

NEXT WEDNESDAY'S FIXTURES.

The fixtures arranged for Wednesday have been postponed to Friday, as the latter day has been gazetted as the Holiday for the celebration of the King's Birthday in India in exchange for the original date.

Real Instituto Luso-Indiano. C. C., Fixtures.

June 8—G I P Railway C Club.
June 16—Hindu Gymkhana.
June 23—Bombay Jewish C Club.
June 30—Oriental United C Club.
July 6—Y M C Ath Ass C Club.
July 7—Islam Gymkhana.
July 13—Bombay Gymkhana.
July 21—Parsi Baronet C Club.
July 28—Kanara C Asst C Club.
Aug. 3—R I M Docyard.
Aug. 4—Independent C Club.
Aug. 11—Victoria J Tech Institute.
Aug. 18—Bombay Jewish C Club.
Sept. 1—Alliance C Club.
Sept. 7—Bombay Gymkhana.
Sept. 8—Kanara C Assocn. C Club.
Sept. 15—Mahomedan C Club.
Sept. 21—R I M Dockyard C Club.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Colonial Contributions to Navy.

POSITION OF THE CAPE AND NATAL.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

A telegram from Capetown, through Reuter's Agency, says it is understood that the Admiralty have agreed that the contributions made to the Navy by Cape Colony and Natal shall be spent locally. Part will be devoted to the upkeep of a ship provided by the Admiralty, and the rest will be devoted to the improvement of the defences of the colonies and the establishment of some nucleus of a Navy, composed of submarines or destroyers. It has been agreed that local legislation shall settle all the necessary arrangements, and provide for the service of volunteers anywhere abroad.

Dr. T. W. Smart, Commissioner for Public Works in Cape Colony, announces that the Cape and Natal will henceforth act jointly, as if the volunteers were already a Federal force.

French Labour Leaders.

IMPRISONED FOR TWO YEARS.

Two French Labour leaders and anti-militarists named Levy and Bousquet have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at the Seine Assizes.

They were charged with inciting workmen to pillage, and also with complicity in acts of robbery and destruction of property perpetrated by strikers.

The Public Prosecutor declared that the May Day demonstration in 1906 had been organised by them, and that to cope with the disorders they had created had cost the State Treasury the sum of £140,000. He further credited the accused with a recent attempt to organise a general strike in France.

The War on the Lords.

A "TIMES" CRITICISM.

The "Times," in commenting upon the Prime Minister's speech, states that the Government's plan is in nowise an attempt to secure an expression of the permanent intentions of the people. It is rather, adds the "Times," a plan for putting a party majority in the House of Commons into a position of supremacy which was never intended, and which would fundamentally alter the constitution and defeat the Government's professed objects.

The "All-Red" Mail Route.

FEELING IN CANADA.

Mr. R. L. Borden, K. C., the Leader of the Opposition in the Canadian House of Commons, referred to the question of the "all-red" mail route in the course of an address he delivered to his constituents last night.

He urged caution on the ground that not one per cent. of the Canadian population crossed the Atlantic yearly, while seventy-five per cent. of them were interested in freight rates and cold storage.

The best possible passenger service was desirable but not, he added, at the expense of the farmers and producers, and of the trade with the motherland.

The Colonial Conference.

COMMENTS BY THE "SPECTATOR."

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The "Spectator" states that the Blue-book relating to the Colonial Conference shows that the Premiers were unable to realise that the freetraders objected to giving preference, not out of love for the foreigner, but because they did not wish to make holes in the present system of taxation, which would thereby become unproductive. The taxes under our system, adds the "Spectator," were not imposed for the purpose of juggling States into wealth and putting money into private pockets without benefiting all. The Blue-book, it says, also shows how unjust were the allegations of discourtesy towards the Premiers.

The Australian Mail Contract.

DEFINITE INFORMATION RECEIVED.

STATEMENT BY SIR JOHN FORREST.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 9.

Sir John Forrest has received a reply from Captain Collins regarding the mail contract. "I may say," Sir John Forrest said, "that it is altogether satisfactory, as far as Mr. Croker's powers are concerned, and also with regard to willingness to comply with the request made by the Premiers in Brisbane. I think that the time having now arrived when we have the matter in a complete form, the Premiers may deal with it themselves. Therefore, I do not propose to publish the cablegrams."

It has been ascertained that the syndicate has informed the Premiers that the capital subscribed amounts to £1,800,000 and that it requires debentures to the amounts of £1,750,000, the ports of call to be Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, the continuation of the voyage to Brisbane to depend upon the arrangements being made with the Queensland Government for a special subsidy. The syndicate has not categorically replied to Mr. Caruther's question if the steamers are to dock in Sydney, but contents itself with stating that the boats will dock in Australian waters.

The general opinion is that a majority of the Premiers will persist in their refusal to entertain the proposals.

Official Negotiations.

AN IMPORTANT CABLE MESSAGE.

In connection with the mail contract, the Acting-Prime Minister cabled to the Commonwealth representative in London, giving the result of the decision of the Premiers' Conference, and adding that the resolutions were communicated to Mr. Croker, who replied :—(1) That the capital subscribed is £1,800,000, all provided for, subject to £1,750,000 to be raised on debentures; (2) that eight ships will be built, at a cost of about £380,000 each; (3) that the Australian ports of call will be Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney, as well as Brisbane, should the Government of Queensland join in the proposed guarantee, and range for the payment of a subsidy similar to that now paid to the Orient Steam Navigation Co.; (4) that the steamers will be docked in Australian waters. The communication ends :—"Please submit the above at once to the contractors for confirmation. Mr. Croker states that he has no power of attorney, and has produced no authority to submit the proposals on behalf of the contractors to the Premiers. Reply immediately; matter most urgent." The following reply came from the Commonwealth representative in London to the Acting-Prime Minister, dated June 7 :—"Referring to your telegram June 5, contractor states arrangements for providing debentures, subject to proposed guarantee, are in hands of Croker, in conjunction with financiers Melbourne, and that Croker fully authorized to make arrangements for guarantee from States as he may think proper, and as he may be agree with subscribers of debentures, namely for £1,750,000. Confirm statement Croker, first, as to capital provided for, subject to debenture reserves being secured: second, as to cost of ships; third, ports of call; fourth as to docking in Australian waters, subject to facilities being afforded. Contractor asks that States be advised of large advances in cargo accommodation compared with other mail boats; also as to roomy berths for first-class and second-class, and superior steerage accommodation. Regarding extension to Queensland, contractor says present rate paid Orient Steam Navigation Co., very low in view difference between size, and consequent expenses, new steamers, therefore can only agree condition that Queensland joins in proposed guarantee and offer made with regard to this extension, subject to reply within reasonable time, say, June 15."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CAN A JUDGE SET ASIDE HIS OWN ORDER?

A Question of Law.

A question of law of some importance was decided yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court, in the suit of Kalidas Kalianji, a grass merchant, against Kalidas Ramji, since deceased. Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by the plaintiff's present attorneys, Messrs. Wadia Ghandhi and Co., appeared in support of a notice, taken out to set aside an order for costs in the suit, made by Mr. Justice Davar, on 11th March last. Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, plaintiff's former solicitors, appeared in support of the order: so did Mr. G. S. Mankar, under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, defendant's solicitors.

The question was: Whether a Judge can set aside his own order, which he had made in Court at the instance of the parties appearing before him? Mr. Padshah argued that he can; and sited 21 All. 177, in support.

The facts regarding the order in dispute, as summarised from the principal affidavits filed, in the matter, are these: The suit had been filed by the plaintiff to have the defendant removed from his co-trusteeship, on the ground of the defendant being an insolvent. Pending the hearing of the suit, the defendant died on 19th August 1906, Plaintiff's attorneys at the time were, Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta: they informed him that nothing further remained to be done: when the suit appeared on the Judge's board, it would be allowed to be dismissed. On 11th March, (the plaintiff went on stating in his affidavit, dated 9th April,) the suit appeared on the board of the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar: it was called on at 12, and dismissed for want of the appearance of the parties. At 3-30, the same afternoon, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, under instructions from Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, purported to appear on behalf of the plaintiff, and applied to have the suit restored on board. In this application, he was supported by Mr. G. S. Mankar, who appeared for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, defendant's attorneys: he asked that the costs of the attorneys of the defendant, should be paid out of the trust funds. Mr. Kirkpatrick raised no objection to this suggestion. Acceding to counsel's request, the learned Judge caused the suit to be restored to board, and made the following order: "Costs of the plaintiff, and all costs of the defendant due to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, to be paid to the plaintiff, and to the deceased defendant's solicitors, out of the trust funds—plaintiff's costs as between attorney and client; suit to abate." He (plaintiff who is the present deponent,") never gave instructions to his attorneys to any such effect; they had acted in this on their own initiative. Subsequently, he appeared in person before the Judge, to whom he presented a petition particularizing the important points in these proceedings. His Lordship did not accept the petition, and remarked that so long as he (plaintiff) was represented by his attorneys on the record, nothing could be done by him: the learned Judge advised him to get a change of attorneys by consulting other attorneys. He had now appointed Messrs. Wadia Ghandhi and Co., his attorneys. He asked that the order for costs should be set aside. In a further affidavit filed later, plaintiff said that Mr. Laud never discussed with him the question of the costs of the deceased defendant: as to his own (plaintiff's) costs, he was ready to pay them to his attorneys.

Mr. Pandurang S. Laud, attorney, and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, said he had had four or five interviews with the plaintiff on the question of costs: Mr. Kirkpatrick was instructed with the consent of the plaintiff.

Mr. Bajirao B. Kirtikar, clerk to the above attorneys, who managed the plaintiff's suit, said the application was made at the instance of the plaintiff: counsel did not consent to the payment of the costs of the defendant's attorneys out of the estate: that was left to the decision of the Court.

In the arguments, Mr. Padshah emphasised the power of the Court to set aside its order; the learned counsel cited in support of his contention 21 Alla. 177, which laid down that no judgment or order of the Court was complete till it was sealed.

Mr. Justice Davar said that he remembered an opinion incidentally expressed by the learned Chief Justice of Bombay to the effect that unless an order was sealed, it was not complete and final: he (the Judge) himself was of opinion, that when an order was erroneously made or improperly obtained, the Judge concerned could set it aside. The notice was made absolute; the order of costs set aside. That part of the order, which stated parties absent—suit dismissed, should stand. Wherever plaintiff had contradicted the version of Mr. Laud, the Court would prefer to believe Mr. Laud.

CROSS CLAIMS TO ALLEGED CHARITABLE PROPERTY.

ON the Original side of High Court yesterday, the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod heard a suit brought by Sabirabibi, a widow, and others, against Mahomed Hassan bin Shaikh Hasan Mukba and others, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that, in the events that had happened, the plaintiffs and defendants 1 to 6 were entitled to the premises at Kazi Street and to the sale proceeds of the property acquired by the City Improvement Trust, and that their shares in them may be determined by the Court. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Jafferbhoy, instructed by Mr. F. P. Favri, appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, appeared for the second defendant; the third defendant did not appear; Mr. Padshaw and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyar Khan, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the fourth defendant, and Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Husain B. Tyebjee, instructed by Messrs Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the fifth and sixth defendants, and the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for himself.

The plaintiffs stated that in 1851, Fatehbibi, a Konkani Mahomedan lady, executed a document whereby she purported to create a "wakf" (charitable bequest) in respect of a house at Kazi Street and a chawl at Duncan Cross Lane. The document did not create a valid "wakf," and was an attempt to create trusts in favour of certain of the descendants of the settlor from generation to generation in perpetuity, and in default of other relatives and their descendants. Down to 1857, Mariambibi received the income of the properties; and from the time of her death down to 1892, the income was recovered and enjoyed by Mahomed Hussan and Aminabibi, the son and daughter of Mariambibi, in equal shares. Mahomed Hussan died in 1892, leaving him surviving Mahomedali Londay, who managed the estate and divided the income between himself and Aminabibi. In 1901, Aminabibi died, and Londay took the income of the properties to himself. The latter died in 1905, and the income of the Kazi Street property was recovered by his mother and widow. The plaintiff Aminabibi died, leaving surviving her, her husband and her half brothers; the second and third defendants. The plaintiffs submitted that, in the events that had happened, the heirs of Aminabibi and Mahomed Ali Londay were entitled to the Kazi Street property and the sale proceeds of the chawl now in the hands of the City Improvement Trust.

The first defendant, in his writtten statement, stated that on the death of his father in 1895, he succeeded him as "mutavali" and took possession of the properties. When the Duncan Cross Lane chawl was acquired by the City Improvement Trust, the solicitor, who then acted for Mahomed Ali and the defendant, stated to the Tribunal of Appeal that Mahomed Ali had only a life interest in the property, and that in the event of his death, this defendant was entitled to it. This defendant submitted that, if the document in question was valid, he was entitled to the property and the sale-proceeds as "mutavali." He further submitted that he was entitled to beneficial interest for life, as Aminabibi and Mahomed Ali died without issue. The other defendants, in their written statements, stated in detail the grounds on which they based their respective claims. The Advocate General submitted himself to the directions of the Court in the matter. The hearing was proceeded with.

DISPUTE OVER A GABHAN.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble the acting Chief Justice Mr. Russell, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty heard the appeal which was originally remanded and in which the original plaintiff and appellant Nathabhai Maneklal and another sued one Lala Natha Karsan and another, original defendants and respondents. Mr. N. K. [illegible] appeared for the appellants, the respondents being represented by Mr. R. Rataniai. The plaintiffs sued to recover a sum of money for the use and [illegible] of their open site (Gabhan). The suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Jambusar, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. An appeal was preferred against this decision with the result that the decree of the Subordinate Judge was reversed. Plaintiffs then preferred a second appeal to the High Court, and their Lordships sent down the case for trial again, after framing certain issues, as to whether the plaintiffs are entitled to a divided interest in part of the Gabhan, if so, have the defendants been in possession of that portion during the period for which the claim is made in the suit or of some and what portion of that period; in case the plaintiffs have not a divided portion of the Gabhan, then is there any arrangement under which the plaintiffs are alone entitled to sue for use and occupation as in the suit? The Subordinate Judge recorded findings on the above issues sent down by their Lordships. His findings are supported by the plaintiffs and objected to by the defendants. The District Judge observed that upon the first issue the plaintiffs had admitted that the Gabhan in suit was not divided, and that the plaintiffs had an undivided four-anna share in the whole of it, and they were not entitled to a divided interest in part of it. In view of the negative finding on the first issue, the second issue does not arise, and as regards the third issue, the District Judge said that it was not free from doubt. The four co-owners of an undivided four-anna share each of the Gabhan appeared to be, among others the father of the plaintiffs and defendant No. 1. The first rent note was passed by the father of defendants 2 and 3 for the whole of the Gabhan in favour of the first co-owners jointly, the fourth being neglected. But four years later a single payment to all the co-owners being found inconvenient, rent note was passed separately. In these circumstances, the District Judge was unable to agree with the Sub-Judge that the passing of separate rent notes were sufficient evidence to presume a valid arrangement under which the plaintiffs alone were entitled to sue. Such an arrangement, even if agreed upon among all the co-owners themselves, would necessitate the consent of defendants Nos. 2 and 3. Differing therefore in view from the Subordinate Judge, the District Judge submitted his findings to the High Court. Their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, confirmed the decree of the lower Appellate Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

SUIT FOR LANDED PROPERTY.

Act of Wrongful Dispossession.

In the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Russell, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the appellants and orignal defendants, Balaji Narayan Patel and another, against one Mahadu Dangarna, the original plaintiff and respondent in connection with the possession of a landed property. Plaintiff's case was that the property in dispute is the eastern one-fourth share out of half bigha of land in the field Mahadev Vadi, Survey No. 532. This half bigha belonged to one Shetge, after whose death, it was divided between his sons, Savala and three others. Savala's one-fourth share was the eastern most, which is the land in dispute. Plaintiff, as Savala's daughter, succeeded to it as his heir. She enjoyed the land till June 1901, when the defendants, who own the remaining portion of the field, took wrongful possession from her. Defendants contend that the entire field was their exclusive property and that Shetge had never anything to do with any part of it. The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Islampur who rejected the plantiff's claim with costs.

In appeal the first class Subordinate Judge at Satara reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and awarded plaintiff's claim with cost. Aggrieved by this decision the defendants have appealed to the High Court the grounds of objection to the decision appealed against, were that the lower Court was in error in awarding the entire claim of the plaintiff, while she had only prayed for her title to only a fourth of half a bigha, that it was not justified in calling for a plan in the Appellate Court, and that the erroneous view of documents taken by the lower Appellate Court had effected its appreciation of the oral evidence recorded.

Their Lordships after taking into consideration the whole facts of the case and the evidence produced, passed an order confirming the decree of the lower Appellate Court and dismissing the appeal with costs.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

Before the Hon. the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.
After the Full Bench Judgment.
Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1170—Payne and Co—Dayal Mulji vs The Government of Bombay—E F Nicholson—(For postponement.)
1418—Bhaishunker K and G—Maganlal Hargowandas vs Ladkubai widow and others—Tyabji D and L

Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BEAMAN.
For Judgment at 11-30 a. m.
Crown Side.

E F Nicholson Emperor vs Narayen Raghunath Pathi

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice DAVAR.)
After the Full Bench Judgment.
To speak to the minutes of Order.

230-07—Kanga and P—Haroon Adam vs Aderji Jamsetji Panthaky—Nanu H and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

546-06—Payne and Co—Fatmabai widow and another vs Nanay Morai—Ardeser H D and Co—Part heard
540-06—Mulla and M—Kanjimal Kalerai vs Natham Boplan—Edgelow G W and Co
631-06—Kanga and P—Hardatrai Nandram and another vs Handoo Tulsidas Morarji and another—Madhavji K and Co
701-04—M B Vakeel—Mariam vs Mir Zamoodin bin Amoodin Buxey and others—Malvi H M and R
764-03—Little and Co—Suleman Somji and others vs Mahomed Adam Sajan—Wadia G and Co
6-06—Raghavaya B and N—Hiralal Maneckchand and others vs Hathibhai Iswarbhai and others—Matubhoy J and M
118-06—M R Vakeel—Prambai widow and others vs Manora Purshotam—Becknell M and B
690-06—Payne and Co—Mahomed Yusub Babamiya and another vs Thakibai Alias Khatiza and others—Ardeser H D & Co
649-06—Raghavaya B and M—Bai Amar widow and others vs Bapoo Dhondiram and others—Chitale and M.
674-06—Mulji and K—Venilal Chunilal vs Tullockchund Anupchund—Jehangir G and R.
691-06—Malvi K M and R—Ramchandra Satwaji Harde vs Vishnu Satwaji Harde and others Jehangir G and R.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MACLEOD.)
For dismissal.

176-611?-07—Jamsetji R and L—Kallianji Khetsey and others vs Moolraj Khatao Makanji—Cragie L and O

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

783-06—Bhaishunker K and G—Gangabai widow vs Purshotam Atmaram Chhapwalla—Daphtary L and D
80-03—Mulji and K—Bachu Harkisondas vs Sir Balchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar and others—Daphtary and F—For hearing on exceptions on Asst Com's Report.
784-06—Jamsetji R and D—Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy vs Chandulal Dalsukhram—M R Vakil
52-07—Hiralal and T—Moses Suleman Bargarker vs Aroon Benbai Penurker—Thakurdas and Co
801-06—Jamsetji R and D—Pestonji Framji Shroff vs Framj Behramji Bisni—Jehangir G and R
690-03—Dikshit D and S—The Indian Foreign Agency Co vs Baboo Ramchandra Sarkar and others—Jehangir G and R
320-05—Payne and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay v Nanabhoy Hormusji Banaji—Ardeser H D and Co
446-06—Malvi H M and R—Balkison Govindram a firm v Vassonji Jairam and others Payne and Co
331-06—Mirza and M—Khaderza widow vs Ahmed Suleman Dinath and others—Thakurdas and Co
97-05—Tyabji D and Co—Damodardas Vandrawandas vs Dharamdas Jamnadas and others—Wadia G and Co
91,07—Raghaya B and N—Devidas Virji vs Shevaklal Tulsidas Dalal—Jehanji and S
833,03—Payne and Co—Shaik Esa bin Khalifa vs Hassan Oomer Jamal and another—Ardeser H D and Co
8-07—Wadia G and Co—Ambalal Pranjiwandas vs Ismail Beg Mahomed—Little and Co
9-07—Mehta and S—Jamsetji Jeevanji Dubash vs Rustomji Edulji Dubash and another—Mulji and K—For postponement

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)
Long Causes.

.25,06—Captain and V—Lallubhai Pranvalbhdas and another v Dewoodbhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

After Judgment in Full Bench Matter is Over.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

353-07—Kanga and P—Motilal Uderam and other vs Gajanan Jobarmull and others
359-07—Malvi K N and R—Messrs Ramrikhdas Shrivalbhbas a firm vs Haji Jacob Haji Jooma
362-07—Cragie L and O Sir Henry Seymour King and another v W Mallison
397-07—Bhaishunker K and G Shambhoolal Tulsidas vs Sevaklal Tulsidas Dalal

Before the PROTHONOTARY.
For Investigation of Properties.

[illegible]

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1907.

THE TRUE SWADESHISM.

Two articles in the new number of *East and West* are worth especial notice. One of them is entitled "The Swadeshi Movement" and is from the pen of Raja Prithiwipal Singh; the other, "The Unrest in India and How to Remove It," is by "an Indian Thinker." We do not agree with all the writers have to say on their respective subjects, but there is in each article, food for reflection, which lovers of their country may ponder over and turn to good account. Both writers preach the gospel of self-help, fully convinced that the salvation of India lies in the hands of her own people, if instead of chasing a will-o'-the-wisp, they will use their energies and the power they possess to best advantage. The Raja Prithiwipal will only regard the word "Swadeshi" in its true and unobjectionable significance. He will not have it so elastic as to embrace "boycott." He will only consider it as it may legitimately be applied to "the economic problem of industrial development pertaining to our country." The Raja seems to expect more of Government than he is entitled, but as to the remark that "it is the second duty of the Government to render us all possible assistance in the realisation of our ideal true Swadeshi" we may reply that Government has realised its duty and has made even more offers of assistance than have been taken advantage of. We are with the Raja when he asserts that "India, with its teeming millions of toiling humanity can quite easily occupy a prominent position in the rank of the world's industries," but he seems to think that this can only be realised if "Government would facilitate the adoption of scientific commerce in the country." The observation calls for no reply, not even for the retort that the interpretation of "Swadeshism" prevalent on the other side of India and the cries of "Bande Mataram" which also ought to be capable of a cleanly interpretation, have thrown back the clock of industrial as well as of political progress. But this and one or two other similar remarks of the Raja are the only features which disfigure his otherwise creditable article. He urges the establishment of more technical institutes, of agricultural farms, the more liberal awards of scholarships to enable bright Indian students to go and study the improved methods of commerce and agriculture in foreign countries. Government must do all this. But it may be objected :—"The wealthy Indian and the true patriot are not to be called upon to assist; Government must do this that the industries of the Home country may be the more successfully boycotted as a consequence."

Unfortunately the Indian capitalist has not yet been prevailed upon to invest his money in strictly Swadeshi concerns. There are many of them who would put down lakhs provided they could be assured of tangible return within a few months. The best we are promised is that if we cast our bread upon the waters it shall return to us after many days. But the Indian investor, as a rule, desires that return within six months. He would prefer it within twenty-four hours—to be guaranteed against the risk of losing a pice. He does not like to add yet a little more ground-bait to tempt the golden fishes. But we are glad to find that the Raja Prithiwipal is not of these. He declares that "the main responsibility lies upon us," and he fully recognises that all industrial problems require a fund of commonsense, patience and preseverence before a floating concern can be expected to become self-supporting and paying. "We should therefore" he counsels his readers, "be prepared to suffer some temporary loss at the outset and should not be distressed by it." Once he can bring this fact home to the Indian capitalist there will be some hope for "Swadeshi" and for Indian industries. He tries to, and desires his countrymen to invest large capital to start mills and factories under the guidance of our trained men; "for unless we adopt the trained skill of our men on their return to the country, our prospects of Swadeshi cannot improve and we shall remain exactly when we were." Naturally, and therein lies the difficulty. The desire for quick and considerable profits will lead the Indian capitalist to employ a European manager of wide experience in preference to the young Indian who has been on a more or less pleasurable, but otherwise unprofitable, trip abroad, and so the ends of the "true patriot" will be defeated. Then we suppose the mistaken patriot will urge that the responsibility lies with the Government which having provided technical schools and scholarships abroad, should now make it penal to employ a European whilst a returned scholar remains unemployed. So long as patriots depend on Government to assist them and will undertake nothing without a grant-in-aid, so long will their ideas of Swadeshi go astray and so long too will the potentially profitable industries of this country remain undeveloped. What is wanted for the industrial prosperity of India is a combination of capitalists in various parts of the country willing to devote money to start mills and factories under the guidance of Indian experts and to wait patiently for returns.

The writer of the article on "Unrest," to which we have referred, would encourage the growth of the national spirit. He wishes it to be understood, however, that the tools of self-government must be ready before the work can be undertaken. And he is careful to impress upon his countrymen, that it would be a real service to the cause of Indian progress if those who are actuated by a desire to work for the good of India, were to divert their energies to various channels. "If men come forward, as they often do at public meetings, to give their lives to the service of India, men, like the Naishthika Brahmacharins of old, to work, some in the cause of education, some in that of social reform, some in the service of religion, and some in the improvement of the arts and industries of the country, the cause of Indian progress would receive an impetus which would soon fit us for the work of self-Government." Let them work for industrial reform, economic and social reform and they will do more good than by political agitation. "We do not want martyrs, but workers," exclaims the writer, who unwittingly replies to his colleague's taunt that in British India there is not work for everyone who wishes it, by exclaiming: "Everyone knows what a large portion of the wealth of this country daily goes in misguided and unorganised charity, and in sacred places, only to maintain a class of people who are a burden, and oftentimes a disgrace, to the community; how religious institutions which command lakhs of rupees of income and possess treasures, which many a prince might envy, fail in fulfilling the object with which they were founded and how the indigenous industries of the country are fast dying out for want of support." He laments the disposition to run after "ideals which cannot be realised even in the future." And plainly tells earnest but misguided persons, what we and other friendly critics have frequently told them, that by this very practice men fail to do good and many a promising student fails in his examination, or in his school or college career, many a young man loses his appointment, many a professional man his income, because he runs after things he cannot possibly attain." Finally exclaims the writer: "The future is for the East; let India show herself worthy of it;" and no better advice can be offered, even by the most patriotic of Indians.

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THE HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD OF NEHAVAND. THE revolt against the Shah seems to have collapsed by the defeat of the army of the rebel Salar ud-Dowla at Nehavand. This glad news is confirmed, and thus once more the fate of Persia has been decided on that historic battlefield. Nehavand is a small town in the mountain region of the province of Luristan, near the confines of two other provinces, Ardilan and Irak-Ajemi, fifty miles south of Hamadan which is the modern name of the ancient renowned Ecbatana. It is immortally connected with a most decisive battle which settled the fate of Persia and its ancient monarchy and religion for ever. It was fought twelve hundred and sixty-six years ago in the near vicinity of two great eras of history with which it is closely associated. Mahomed had fled from Mecca to Medina nineteen years before, and thus gave rise to the era of the Hejira. Isdigerd III, the last Parsi King of Persia, came to the throne—from which he was finally hurled at Nehavand—only nine years before, in 632, the very year in which Mahomed died. The Parsis date their era from this Isdigerd, the era of their *hejira* or flight from their native land, and their era now numbers 1276 years. The Arabs overspread the neighbouring countries very soon after their wonderful rise under Mahomed. Persia was then a great and rich empire which had only recently attanied its zenith under the great Chosroes, the contemporary and rival of Justinian. But after his death it declined, and within fifty years of the death of his namesake, Chosroes the Second, it was so shattered by all kinds of calamities, natural and moral, that the Arabs found it an easy prey. There were revolutions in the kingdom and a rapid succession of nominal kings and pretenders, so that in the brief space of four years there were five or six phantom rulers,—two queens among them—whilst there were about ten pretenders. A terrible plague broke out about the time of Chosroes' death in 628, and such was its virulence that it carried off half the population of the provinces affected and diminished the general population of Persia by several hundreds of thousands. The old martial spirit which animated the people in the best days of Sassanian rule had gone also, and many vices had crept in. When Persia was in this wretched state, Isdigerd ascended the throne of his fathers when he was barely fifteen. The Arabs determined to conquer it when in such a depressed state. Gibbon, in his masterly manner, has rolled together the history of this conquest in a few sentences: "This mighty conquest was achieved by the battles of Jalala and Nehavand.

After the loss of the former, Isdigerd fled from Holwan and concealed his shame and despair in the mountains of Farsistan, from whence Cyrus had descended with his equal and valiant companions. The courage of the nation survived that of the monarch; among the hills to the south of Ecbatana or Hamadan, 150,000 made a third and a final stand for their religion and country; and the decisive battle of Nehavand was styled by the Arabs the victory of victories." These 150,000 Persians were under a brave general, who had commanded five years before on the battlefield of Cadesia under Rustom who was defeated and killed there. This general, Feruzan, encamped at Nehavand in such strength that Noman, the Arab Commander, who was sent there by Omar, the famous Caliph, with an army, did not think it safe to give him battle and the two armies remained there for two months facing each other without fighting. At length Noman resorted to a stratagem to draw out Feruzan. He broke up his camp as if he were retreating, and then Feruzan attacked the foe on its backward march. The Persians prevailed at first; but when Noman fell, the Arabs became desperate and, pressing on more furiously than before, defeated the enemy. Feruzan was also killed along with 100,000 Persians. The carnage was fearful. The Arabs have well called it the 'victory of victories,' for this was the final defeat of the Persians who made no other stand against the Arabs but submitted meekly. Hamadan was entered and soon province after province went over to them till, in 651, their arms penetrated to Merv and even further to the east. Isdigerd survived as a fugitive for ten years, and this grandson of Chosroes died a miserable death at Merv at the hands of an avaricious miller for the sake of his rich clothes. On the field of Nehavand, Persia shook off its royal line which had ruled over the country for 415 years—a line that included Ardeshir and Sapor and Chosroes, wise and mighty monarchs, as well as its ancient religion. It renounced Zoroaster and accepted Mahomed, and since the fateful day of Nehavand the fire altars once extinguished have never been lit again. The Arabs became the physical rulers as well as the spiritual masters of the Persians. Their physical rule over Persia lasted for three hundred years, when the Persians under the Bowyde dynasty in 933 again resumed their rule. But the spiritual supremacy did not pass away from the Arabs. Persia became Mahomedan as a result of the great battle of Nehavand in 641, renouncing Zoroastrianism, and Mahomedan it has remained ever since to the present day. The battle of Nehavand fought the other day is not fraught, of course, with the momentous consequences of its great predecessor. But still the victory of Shah Mohemed Ali over his rebel brother is equally decisive, and what threatened to be a very dangerous rebellion is at an end. The Shah may now cope with his internal troubles, undisturbed by treason and rebellion.

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SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BURMA. THERE has been commendable expedition in issuing the report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma, for 1906 7. The figures are instructive and show several pleasing features. In foreign trade there was an increase in the imports, exclusive of Government transactions, from eight hundred and twenty-six lakhs to nine hundred and fifty-five lakhs, but the exports decreased from one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight lakhs in 1905-6 to one thousand five hundred and twenty-four lakhs. The total foreign trade (excluding Government transactions) increased from 2,384 lakhs to 2,480 lakhs. Treating the coasting trade similarly, we find that imports increased from 911 to 996 lakhs and the exports from 977 to 1,367 lakhs, the total private coasting trade thus increasing from 1,888 to 2,363 lakhs. If to these figures we add Government transactions, we find the aggregate over-sea trade of Burma, private and Government, foreign and coasting, increased from Rs. 49,98,00,980 to Rs. 53,60,95,359, or a total of nearly thirty-six millions sterling, the increase during the year being nearly two and a half millions sterling. Excluding Government transactions the foreign trade improved by 4 per cent. and the coasting trade by 25·17 per cent. The coasting trade was 48·80 per cent of the total trade, as against 44·20 in the preceding year. Of the total trade Rangoon appropriated 82·22 per cent. The most important article of foreign imports into Rangoon was manufactured cotton which amounted to thirty per cent. of the total; metals came next with a little over nine per cent., while in exports rice headed the list with seventy-five and a half per cent. Burma, it would seem, is in favour of preference, for British trade has grown at the expense of foreign. During the year the United Kingdom sent goods worth 566 lakhs as compared with 465 in the previous year, and the whole British Empire 655 lakhs as against 557, while continental trade fell from 158 lakhs in 1905-06 to 153 lakhs in 1906-07. Here British Asia and America, however, had a slightly better trade. Taking exports, although Great Britain only took 218 lakhs as against 242, the British Empire as a whole took one thousand, one hundred and ninety-five lakhs as against one thousand and four lakhs in the previous year. Thus putting imports and exports together, the British Empire took over fifty-two per cent. of Burma's Trade. A perusal, says Mr. Judge, of the export statistics of Burma for the last thirty years shows very clearly how much India is dependent on Burma for food supplies in times of scarcity. During the year 1900 and 1901 about 25 million cwts. of rice were exported to Bombay, and in 1898 nearly six million cwts. were sent to Bengal. It will be interesting to note what effect the extension of jute cultivation, both in Bengal and in Madras, will have on the exports of rice to those provinces. Possibly Burma will come in to replace the shortage due to rice land being put out of cultivation in favour of jute.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Oriental*, with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s.s. *R. Rubattino*, which left Bombay on the 15th inst., arrived at Aden on the 23rd instant.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's. s. s. *Yarra*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at 10 p.m.

It is reported that the weather in Calcutta yesterday was stormy, probably due to another depression which has appeared in the Bay.

THE XXI Chapter of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 7 of to-day's issue.

WE are glad to hear that Government has commenced an experiment in the direction of planting Rubber trees in the Forests of Thana. The experiment, we trust, will be successful, but that is, of course, problematical.

IT is understood at Simla that the landing of the shore end of the Cocos-Batavia cable has been sanctioned, and it is confidently anticipated that the work will be put in hand at once and the cable be complete in about a year. The opening of the new cable route will be of considerable interest and advantage to the commercial community in India, as it will give an alternative route to Australia and the Far East, and if necessary to South Africa. The opening will also be appreciated by the Meteorological Department as it will enable it to establish another Observatory in the South Indian Ocean, giving information for an area for which the Mauritius Observatory does not suffice.

THAT more than a century should have been allowed to lapse after the British occupation of Ceylon before any attempt was made to preserve from destruction and loss what remained of the Dutch records, and to have these indexed for reference, is hardly credible, says the *Ceylon Observer*, and, is certainly not creditable to those in authority. However, this is now to be remedied; and, to Mr. R.G. Anthonisz, the Ceylon Government archivist, has been committed the formidable task of preparing an index to each volume of the records and a general alphabetical index to the whole series of some 7,000 volumes. To second Mr. Anthonisz's laudable task, Miss Pieters has been engaged to translate a number of the most valuable documents, including the memorials of the retiring Governors to their successors.

FRANK BUCKLAND made capital sport with the railway porter who, doubtful of many things, had no doubt as to the charge for the tortoise which the naturalist carried. That was a "hinseck," so travelled in its owner's pocket free. But that railway porter blundered no more than one of the greatest of naturalists blundered in the matter of crocodiles. Buffon ached to call the crocodile an insect. Although this fearsome creature differs from an insect as regards every conceivable particular of its internal anatomy, he made no allusion to the fact. He discussed the problem from the point of view that the hardness of the crocodile's external casing resembles the hardness of the external casing of a beetle. Reluctantly, he turned from the christening, feeling that the crocodile, being so large an animal, would make "altogether too terrible an insect."

THE Treasury, while it will light-heartedly spend thousands in law costs, occasionally sets an example of meanness not pleasant to contemplate. Lord Crawford threw light on Treasury ways when Dr. Copeland, H.M. Astronomer for Scotland, died. Some time before his death, the growing agonies of heart disease caused the scientist to resign. He learnt, however, that under a recent scheme his pension had been reduced to proportions which would not suffice for the necessities of life. The only increase which his friends were able to wring from the Treasury was an extra half-crown a week by way of a house. The one course open to the dying man was to withdraw his resignation, and retain the post up to the day of his death. The case of Professor Judd, one of the most distinguished geologists in Europe, was scarcely better. Not having received an augmentation of salary of which he had been promised, he had expected a larger pension. So far from receiving this, he was compelled to accept £100 less than what he deemed should have been the minimum. The reason for this was, apparently, that the first five years of his service did not count because, during that period, he did not daily sign a book on entering and leaving his college.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

State Bank Loans.

AN INVITATION TO THE SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JUNE 10.

COLONEL RICARDO, C.B., the District Commandant of Victoria, who was formerly District Commandant of Western Australia, while hunting with the Melbourne Hounds on the 3rd inst. near Lyridhurst fell from his horse and sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. He was brought to Melbourne and placed under the care of Colonel Ryan, P.M.O., in the latter's private hospital. Death supervened. Colonel Ricardo was an experienced horseman and hunter, and his horse is a clever jumper. Exactly what caused the accident no one knows, but Colonel Johnston, who helped to pick Colonel Ricardo up after the accident, stated that they were on a fox at the time the accident occurred. Just before the mishap Colonel Ricardo was seen to sway about in his saddle. They were going at a hard gallop at the time, and Colonel Ricardo seems to have lost control of his horse, for he bumped into another mount. Before the Commandant could pull up or anything could be done he fell over his horse's shoulder and struck his head against a stump.

A NAVAL OFFICER LOST AND FOUND.

Engineer-Commander Silke, of H.M.S. "Pyramus," met with an extraordinary accident and was lost for five days. Some particulars of his wanderings have been gained from Mr. M. C. Skinner, who took him into Adelaide. The engineer's story is, briefly, that he left a shooting party on Sunday at about midday, and walked across to the railway line in a north-westerly direction, looking for something to shoot. After striking the railway he walked along it towards Palmerston, as far as a level-crossing, about eight miles from the town. He then tried to make back towards the camp on Knuckey's Lagoon, to the north-east from where he then was. On the way back he shot a wallaby, and cut off his tail. He kept walking on, carrying the tail and a duck which he had previously shot in the lagoon. It was very dark on Sunday night, and he found himself in some mangroves, where he spent the night on his feet walking about in circles, as he was unable to find a way out. On Monday he got out of the mangroves and reached a swamp, where he got water. On Tuesday he appears to have wandered through some thick bush near where he was found, and continued his wanderings until the following day, but no definite information can be at present secured regarding his movements during that time. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Silke stated, rain fell, which saved his life, as he had had no water for nearly two days. He obtained a drink by spreading out his clothes, and squeezing water into his mouth. He saw a searchlight which had been thrown from the "Pyramus" every evening while he was missing, on Tuesday or Wednesday evening, but he could not remember which, and tried to get to it, but came across a big river and mangroves near the sea. The river was probably the Howard. Seeing that it was useless to attempt to get across he struck out south. On Thursday night he thought that he was done, as he had been without food since leaving the shooting party on Sunday, except for a few leaves and some seeds of a palm tree. He lost the wallaby tail and the duck while wandering in the mangroves on Sunday night. On Friday morning he struck the Howard River, and started to follow it up. At about midday he saw the roof of a house, "and continued Mr. Silke." I shouted out, 'Thank God for that,'

A blackfellow named Frank and a Malay named Charlie, who are employed at Mr. McKeddie's Station, known as Howard Creek Station, who were just starting out to follow Mr. Silke's tracks, which they had left the night before, heard him call out. Frank was on the same side of the creek as Mr. Silke, and Charlie was on the homestead side. Frank, having seen Mr. Silke, called to Charlie, and the latter, regardless of all the alligators, swam the stream to join Frank and the missing officer. The two men put Mr. Silke in a dug-out canoe, which they pushed across the river, one swimming on each side. They then took him to the house, and gave him nourishment, and made him comfortable for the night. On the following day Mr. Skinner drove Mr. Silke to the railway, and he was brought into town to-day by Mr. Welbourn, the Superintendent of Railways, on his railway motor.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

A startling crime was committed in Melbourne on Friday. Mr. Barnett Bauer, a well-known diamond merchant, was found lying in a pool of blood in his office at Modern Chambers, Collins-street, this afternoon. He was taken to the Melbourne Hospital, where, half an hour after he had been operated upon, he died. The nature of his wounds, the position in which he was found, and other circumstances all point to the certainty that Bauer was murdered. At 10 minutes past 5 o'clock Mr. Woolf, an intimate friend of Bauer's, who is also engaged in the diamond business, entered the latter's office. Scarcely had he alighted from the lift than several persons who were standing round the corner of the passage heard an exclamation coming from Bauer's office. When he rushed to open the office door Mr. Woolf was confronted with a frightful spectacle. Lying slightly on one side, and the head pointing towards the door, was the body of the diamond merchant. The police were sent for, and a doctor was summoned. Pending the latter's arrival a thorough search of the room was made. In the left-hand corner of the wall opposite stood a vary large safe. It was locked, and the key was afterwards found in Bauer's pocket. Six sovereigns were also found in the wounded man's pockets. The injured man was removed to the hospital, where he died within a few hours. His skull was fractured in six places. There was no sign of a struggle having taken place in the room. It is considered extremely likely that the murderer entered the office for the purpose of committing robbery. Mr. Bauer had the reputation of carrying one of the most valuable diamond stocks in Australia. It was his practice to carry only a small portion of his jewels with him, the remainder being kept in his office safe. The deceased was last seen alive in Little Collins-street at about a quarter of an hour before he was found in his office. He is believed to have been possessed of considerable means. He was a member of the firm of Bauer Bros. and Schaumer of London and Melbourne, and had for many years been closely interested in the pearl-fishing industry. The police have been unable to obtain a clue to the murderer.

STATE DEBTS.

Referring to the Premiers' Conference on Wednesday, Sir John Forrest said:—"You will notice that the financial proposals put forward by me in my Budget Speech have been practically agreed to. I have already expressed the opinion that if Parliament approves, there will be no difficulties between the Commonwealth and the States until 1920, and, after then, until Parliament otherwise provides. I cannot express satisfaction at the decision of the Conference regarding States debts. I do not think that it is in the interests of Australia, as everyone must acknowledge that a United Australia must be better able to deal with the conversion, etc., of £240,000,000 of debt than the States separately. Mr. Carruthers seemed to me to have been responsible for the unsatisfactory result. He apparently went to the Conference with the desire to exalt the State, and his own State particularly, and to belittle the Commonwealth. In all his speeches there was a strong evidence of ill-feeling, if not against Federation, at least against the Federal Government. He made some astounding statements about the prosperity of New South Wales, forgetting that prosperity, like waves, has ups and downs. He acknowledged, however, that there was a difference of £15 between the average of the British 2½ converted 3 per cent. and the average prices of Australian 3 per cent. securities. To earn £3 in Consols, the investor must pay £101 to £104, as against £86 in New South Wales stocks. Canada is also much better off in this respect. Surely some effort should be made to put some portion of this £15 in our own pockets. You can imagine my surprise at what took place at the Convention, knowing that the conversion of State debts should always have been looked on as one of the objects of Federation when Mr. Carruthers said, firstly, 'You cannot take over without consulting the State,' and, secondly, 'That it was inadvisable to take them over.' I can well understand the States objecting to their borrowing powers being interfered with—this was not provided for in the Constitution—but I cannot understand the attitude the Premiers took up regarding the conversion of the loans, which is, I maintain, detrimental to the interests of Australia."

WELCOME, TOMMY ATKINS!

In the course of an interview in Launceston last week, Sir David Masson, a member of the Legislative Council for the Punjab, India, who is touring Australia, is reported to have said: "As far as I can judge from what I have heard since I landed in Australia, which is only about a fortnight, there is a large class in India, and in England, too, for that matter, which you seem to have lost sight of altogether. This is the ordinary soldier—plain Tommy Atkins. In most cases he is recruited from the agricultural districts of the old country, and understands farm labour."

A "Star" man asked Dr. Arthur, president of the Immigration League if he would like to reply to this. "You have not forgotten Atkins, have you, doctor?" was asked.

"We are inviting 'Tommy Atkins' all the time," was the reply. We have had letters in all the Army and Navy journals in England, and have written, as I told you before, to the commanding officers of all the regiments in India, as well as to non-commissioned officers. We sent away last week 150 letters to sergeant-majors, pointing out that there were excellent openings here for men with small pensions, whose children could get a much better start in life than they could in Great Britain. Each of the sergeant-majors written to was requested to inform any time-expired soldiers or non-commissioned officers who were about to leave the regiment that they could get a free passage to Australia, and that arrangements could be made to receive them here. We are just beginning to get letters from non-commissioned officers in reply to the articles we published some time ago in the Indian newspapers,' added Dr. Arthur. "Wherever there is a British soldier in India we let him know."

COMING FOR STUDY.

The Immigration League are just beginning to receive letters from India in response to the article written some weeks ago pointing out the educational facilities afforded in Australia at schools and colleges.

"The first batch of letters have just arrived," said Dr. Arthur to a "Star" reporter this morning. "Here's one," he continued, "from a young Welshman, 22 years of age, 6ft. in height, and 12 1/2 stone weight. Writing from Bangalore on May 7, he says he would particularly like to join the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, and is leaving a good Government appointment in order to come to Australia, which both he and his brother desire to make their future home. He says he is coming immediately either by the Orotava or Orontes, and asks, if it is impossible owing to the short notice, to get into Hawkesbury College, if we can get him placed with some reputable farmer to work." "It needs about 12 months' notice to get into the College, does it not?" "Oh, no, not now. They have twice the accommodation they used to, you know. Here's a communication I have in regard to a father and his two sons who are coming from India to attend the winter school for farmers at the Hawkesbury College, and I applied yesterday for places for four others who are coming from India. Here's another letter," the doctor added, "from a gentleman in Madras, who is desirous of sending his two sons, aged 15 and 12 to the Agricultural College under our care. He says he wants them to get a thorough training in agriculture and general education."

REPATRIATING AUSTRALIANS.

A letter has been received by the External Affairs Department from Mr. Valder, the Commercial Agent in South Africa for New South Wales, respecting the Australians who are being assisted home from South Africa. Mr. Walner states that the steamer "Cycle," which is bringing the second large body of Australians over, left Capetown at midnight on Thursday, May 9. It is estimated that she will take from 25 to 30 days on the voyage to Melbourne, and may, therefore, be expected to arrive early in the present month. She has, Mr. Valder states, 686 passengers on board, composed as follows:—New South Wales, 375; Victoria, 195; South Australia 9; Western Australia, 54; Queensland, 46; Tasmania 7. Mr. Valder's letter proceeds:—"In connection with the "Cycle," I agreed to supply 600 passengers at £8 per head, and to pay £4,800, for the accommodation given on this vessel. It was impossible, however, to have the exact number on board. The selection of applicants was a difficult, trying, and painful one, as an enormous number of people applied who really had no claim whatever on Australia, and attempts were made in every possible way by these people to endeavour to deceive me and obtain a passage. I will furnish a report regarding these later on. I believe that it will be found that the actual number of passengers who have agreed to repay, the £4 per head will be about 580."

STATE BANK LOANS.

The complaints of delay in dealing with applications for advances by settlers in the country appear to have some justification, according to a statement made by one of the commissioners of the Government Savings Bank on Wednesday, but the explanation afforded makes it equally clear that the delays are the result of cautious treatment of applications and the insufficient number of inspectors. The bank is being run on business lines, and the requests for loans are dealt with in turn. The difficulty of obtaining valuations seems to have been one obstacle in the way of expeditious dealing with requests. Some resentment has been manifested in the country against the State Bank's policy of obtaining local valuers. Two aggrieved would-be borrowers strongly animadverted against the employment of local estate agents or auctioneers, and the Commissioners also had other complaints respecting valuations by officials of the Lands Department. Only five permanent bank inspectors are at work on the valuations, but another one, to make a second on the North Coast district, has been appointed.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Federal legislators who have visited the Northern Territory have been accompanied by special representives of all the principal daily papers in the eastern States, and for the last few weeks these journals have been well supplied with information concerning that distant part of South Australia's possessions. This sudden flood of literature compensates in some degree for the long silence which has hitherto been maintained on the subject of the Territory by newspapers in the neighbour cities. They are just finding out what great possibilities there are before the place if its natural resources are properly developed, and rapid means of communication with the seaboard are given to the miners and pastoralists of the interior. The verdict of the "Age" in regard to the work of this State is thus expressed:—"How is it that South Australia in the course of 44 years, and notwithstanding the vast expenditure of £3,25,000, has utterly failed to develop the enormously valuable treasures in the Territory, and that in spite of all her toil there are to-day fewer than 1,100 whites struggling to make a living in the Territory? Fortunately for all our sakes, South Australia's unhappy pioneering experience has not been entirely barren of results. She has made great mistakes, and much of the money which represents the Territory's debt has been recklessly squandered in wild experiments, but there has been a sufficient residue of diligent and sagely directed scientific effort to place us in possession at least of the key to the riddle of the successful development of the central portion of the Territory." The paper then goes on to show that both the mining and pastoral industries of the Territory are languishing "because of the enormous distances that have to be traversed to reach a market and the entire absence of transport facilities." The solution of the problem lies, it is suggested, in the construction of a railway to give the settlers in the fertile tracts of the interior ready access to the seaboard. That was the conclusion come to in South Australia years ago, and it is pleasant to notice this confirmation. The trouble is that this State cannot afford to build such a railway, and so the Government are anxious to hand the Territory over to the Commonwealth, which has the financial strength to do all that is necessary, to turn its "enormously valuable treasures" to the best possible account.

A.

[*BY TELEGRAPH TO PERTH, W. A.]

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st June 1907, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 65,001 mds. and Rs. 12,611 in the earnings.

THE FRENCH WINE TROUBLES.

VICTIMS AT NARBONNE.

President's Visit to Bordeaux Abandoned.

ALBERT'S ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Albert, one of the leaders of the French Wine-growers' Agitation, who evaded arrest, appeared this morning, unaccompanied, at the Ministry of the Interior.

M. Clemenceau sternly rebuked him, pointing out the heavy responsibility he had incurred.

Albert wept and asked for advice, exclaiming "If I could only make reparation!"

Mr. Clemenceau laconically recommended surrender to the authorities.

Albert left the Ministry by a private door.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Albert, in his interview with M. Clemenceau, earnestly disclaimed political motives, and begged the latter to show mercy, and release his colleagues and thus to restore calm.

M. Clemenceau firmly refused, and Albert finally promised to return to the South and persuade his fellow-citizens to return to paths of loyalty.

Meanwhile, his arrest is suspended, though it is understood that he will eventually surrender.

This is regarded as a step in the direction of conciliation.

The crowds at Narbonne received the news with cheers.

THE LISBON RIOTS.

Movement Growing.

NEW MONARCHIST CABINET FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The opinion prevails in Lisbon that the present situation is an impossible one.

It is expected that Franco will shortly be replaced by a Cabinet of Conciliation representing all the Monarchist parties.

PRINCE VON BULOW.

Political Position Strengthened.

IMPORTANT RETIREMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Prince von Bulow's position has been greatly strengthened by the retirement of Dr. Posadowski, Imperial Secretary for the Interior and Dr. Studt, Prussian Minister of Works, following on a special journey by Prince von Bulow to Kiel, to see the Kaiser.

Both of the retiring Ministers were opposed to Prince Von Bulow's breach with the Centre Party, and his reliance upon a hybrid majority of Conservatives and Liberals.

Dr. Von Posadowski was also frequently mentioned as the candidate of the Prince Eulenburg Clique for the Chancellorship.

UNVEILING OF WEXFORDIAN MEMORIAL.

Mr. Redmond's Anti-English Speech.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at the ceremony of unveiling the Memorial to Wexfordians who were killed at the battle of New Rose in 1798, said that Wexfordians to-day were as much rebels to the English rule as in 1798. It would, he said, be merely a question of expediency as to what weapons Irishmen would use to strike their hated oppressors.

ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

8,000 Guests Present.

LABOUR MEMBERS AND THEIR WIVES.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Eight thousand guests attended their Majesties' Garden Party at Windsor on Saturday. Among the more conspicuous were Chulalongkorn, Mark Twain, the Maharajas of Bikanir and Ulwar and the Raja of Pudukota. There were also present the majority of the Labour Members with their wives who were specially presented to Their Majesties.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

British Warship for the Voyage Home.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

H. M. Cruiser "Monmouth" has arrived at Victoria to convey Prince Fushimi to Yokohama. The Prince was enthusiastically received by 2,000 Japanese in Vancouver.

JAPANESE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Out-look Most Favourable.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Japanese Minister of Finance has announced that the Financial outlook is a most favourable one. The Treasury would, he said, be able to dispense with the internal loan of eight million sterling for which provision had been made in the Budget.

THE KIEFF MUTINY.

Five Soldiers Shot.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Five of the soldiers concerned in the recent mutiny at Kieff have been shot.

THE report of the Indian Railway Police Charges Committee is now practically complete and will be submitted within the next few days to the Government of India

THE BALLOON DISASTER.

Lieut. Cauldfeild's Body Recovered.

SOME THEORIES ON THE TRAGEDY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The body of Cauldfeild, one of the missing War Balloonists, mentioned on June 1st, has been picked up by fishermen at West Bay.

It is possible now to reconstruct the story of the voyage, of the "Thrasher" with greater certainty than was possible before the fuller details were known both by the discovery of the "log" and the statements of those who saw the balloon and spoke to its occupants within half an hour of the accident. Yet the more the facts are established the more inexplicable does the disaster to which they led up become.

The hypothesis suggested writes a special correspondent to the "Pall Mall Gazette" that Lieutenant Caulfeild and his companion losing sight of land and with it their bearings, because on a cloudy day they remained above the clouds and had drifted unwittingly over the coastline is no longer tenable in view of the statements in the log kept by the aeronauts themselves and confirmed by the independent statements of eye-witnesses.

From these it is beyond doubt that for at least fifteen miles from the sea the officers had been "trailing" on a rope 120 feet in length, and for a considerable distance had kept within a few feet of the ground. They were informed of their whereabouts three miles north of Dorchester. According to information received in a private letter, "they laughed and went on." They still kept close to the ground, and were spoken at Winterbourne Abbas and at Little Bredy, and again at two places between the last-named village and the coast. They were last spoken within a couple of miles of the sea. They must therefore until almost the very moment when they left land have been accurately informed of their whereabouts, especially at each inquiry they seem to have asked and to have been informed of the distance between them and the sea.

NO ATTEMPT TO LAND.

It is practically certain that until perhaps the last few minutes they made no attempt, and had no wish to land. For fifteen miles until they were over the sea there was nothing to prevent them from alighting at any point they pleased. They never, it now seems certain, attempted to. This is demonstrated by the fact that when the balloon was found the grapnel was still fixed in position, prescribed by the regulations, on the side of the car.

In our military balloon, when running free, the anchor rope serves, when occasion arises, as the trail or guide rope. The grapnel itself is held by the car on a bight of this rope. When preparing to alight, this bight is unfastened and allows the grapnel to slide down the rope, which passes through the shank. It falls down to the end of the rope, where it is kept in place and prevented from slipping off by a knot. When the balloon was found adrift at sea the grapnel was fixed in the same position as at the start. It had, therefore, not been used for the purposes of landing.

There seems little doubt that for some reason or other the Thrasher's pilots were economising ballast; the fact being that the balloon was salvaged with seventy pounds of ballast, out of the ninety-five they started from Farnborough with at 4-20 p. m. still unused on board of her. Ballast is to a balloon what petrol is to a motor. It determines her life in the air. When his ballast is expended an aeronaut is bound to descend. There is evidence that the Thrasher's misadventure was not caused by shortage of ballast. She had enough on board to keep her in the air for at least another twelve hours after the time of her descent into the sea at about 8-30. In the first ninety minutes of their run the officers expended, according to their log, about 15 lbs. of ballast. They would be obliged to use it fairly freely while the balloon was ascending through the clouds and the gas therefore contracting, in order to maintain their equilibrium. But during the last three hours, including the time they were "bumping," they had only spent 10lbs. of ballast. The inference is that they were economising it, with a view to as long a journey as possible.

To this supposition the fact that they shouted to the man they spoke to at Winterbourne Abbas to hold the trail rope and thereby bring the balloon to a stop seemed at variance. Possibly they asked him to stop them because, with night coming on, they might have hoped to be towed to a sheltered spot where they could have moored the balloon for the night in order to continue their journey on the following day.

A THEORY AS TO THE CAUSE.

Having failed to find this shelter they, no doubt, determined to hold on across the arc of the bay and to land somewhere north of Start Point. The project was perfectly feasible, though with night coming on and rather a high wind, no doubt a risky one. It is certain that, with the ballast they had left when the disaster occurred they could have remained in the air for at least another twelve hours. If they had trailed or had improvised a sea anchor, the probabilities are they could have remained in the air for twice that length of time or more for despite the nonsense that has been written on the subject, a well inflated military balloon will remain serviceable for several days, because gold-beater skin reduce the leakage of gas to a minimum.

How and why the disaster occurred we shall probably now never know. Possibly, in an unguarded moment, the aeronauts allowed the car to touch the water, when a handful of ballast would have taken them well clear of it. This would be a dangerous, if not a fatal mishap, because the wicker basket would at once become waterlogged. Possibly again, some sudden change in the weather or the direction of the wind made their journey look fore-doomed to disaster, and both being strong swimmers they elected to swim for it while they still had a chance. The latest report that the balloon was only two hundred yards from the shore when the accident occurred seems to lend some colour to this hypothesis.

Deplorable though the loss of two young and promising officers is, to attribute the accident to any special danger attaching to military balloons is foolish, and it must be a solace to those responsible for last Tuesday's ascent to know definitely that whatever may have been the cause of the accident, the fault did not lie either in the balloon or in her equipment. The ill-fated Thrasher has been badly torn in hauling her aboard the fishing-boat, but if she can be repaired so as to pass the usual routine inspection as practised at the balloon factory as fit for service, the writer, who is as anxious as most people to fulfil his allotted span in this vale of tears, would for one have no hesitation, under a competent pilot, in making an ascent in her.

THE "TIMES" ON KING CHULALONGKORN.

Solution of Siamese Questions.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

An article in the *Times* eulogises Chulalongkorn's spirit of enlightenment and his earnest concern for his subjects' welfare. Though his visit is not political, the fact of his coming directly from Paris emphasizes that great progress has been made towards a final solution of the serious political questions in Siam connected with the last fifteen years.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 23.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. *Oriental*, with the English Mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day.

The same Company's s.s. *Himalaya* left for Colombo and Australia also at 6 p.m. to-day.

MR. SIM, the Madras Member, sails for home on the 6th Proximo on six months' leave.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Salar-ed-Dowleh Surrenders.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Salar-ed-Dowleh has been assured that his life will be spared, and has surrendered to the Governor of Hamadan.

News has reached India confirming the surrender of Salar-ed-Dowleh, the brother of the Shah, who has been in insurrection in Persia. It seems that the force of the Lur tribesmen with whose aid Salar-ed-Dowleh was endeavouring to overthrow the Persian constitution, was defeated last week near Kermanshah by Persian troops who were supplied with Artillery from Hamadan. Salar-ed-Dowleh then gave himself up to the British Consul and it is not yet known what will become of him, having risen against his brother, the Ruling Shah and endeavoured to break up the Constitutional Government which has been so recently established. he has rendered himself liable to the extreme penalty of the law and the question of whether or no any mercy is to be shown him will no doubt, be discussed between the British and Persian authorities.

PINDI SEDITIOUS CASE.

Further Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 24.

In the Commissioner's Court, Lahore, Mr. Boyd, Magistrate on special duty, took further hearing of the case in which the Local Government represented by Mr. C. Bevan Petman, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, are prosecuting four men, one Editor of *India* and one editor of Hindustan, on charges under Sections 109 and 124A, 131, and 135 I. P. C., exception being taken to an article which appeared in India on April 25th, and all four accused, two of whom have not yet been arrested, being alleged to be concerned in the publication thereof.

Natha Mal, Station Master of Gujranwala, deposed he knew Pindi Das and Shar Das and identified Pindi Das in Court. He used to see him on the platform when he went to Lahore or returned to Gujranwala. When Pindi Das went back to Gujranwala he often has bundles of newspaper copies with him. Once the bundles were opened at his station and the distributed copies of *India* to passengers in they train, to witness and his subordinates gratis.

Muhammad Hashum, school-master of Gujranwala, stated that the circulation of *India* when it was first started, was small. It was printed at the Khurshed Alam Press and the Arya Press, Gujranwala. After that as the circulation became wider, *India* was printed at Lahore.

Miban Singh of Gujranwala, Editor of "Rahmima Khalsa," stated that he knew the Khurshed Alam Press of Gujranwala. 700 or 800 papers could be printed there in one day. It was a hand-press. "India" was started on August 9th, 1906. The "India" circulation at that time was only 200 or 300. "India" of 22nd November, 1906, was printed at Lahore. 5,000 copies of that issue were printed. 5,000 copies could not be printed in fifteen days in a hand-press in Gujranwala. It could not be done under a month. The issue of "India" of April 25th which was the basis of the present prosecution, purported to be printed at the Khurshed Alam Press, Gujranwala. It could not have been printed there as it would take more than a fortnight to print it there.

Chiragh Din of Gujranwala stated that he was a pressman of the *India* press, also called *Khurshed Alam* Press at Gujranwala. Miscellaneous piece-work and a portion of *India* was printed there. In the beginning 400 or 500 copies of *India* were printed as long as the circulation was small. *India* was printed at Gujranwala at the *Jalsa* of Guru Kula. 1,000 copies of *India* were printed at Lahore and distributed free at Hardwar. From that time the circulation began to increase. When the circulation increased *India* was printed at Lahore, and only the title page was printed at Gujranwala. Pindi Das and Sufi Camba Pershad were Editors.

Ishar Das Pindi Das, and Boota Mal said that they get the paper printed at the Hindustan Press, Lahore.

AMALGAMATION OF SOUTH INDIA RAILWAYS.

The Question of Head-Quarters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

I hear the question of the transfer of the head-quarters of the Southern Mahratta Railway will not be settled until Mr. Morley has considered the representations which have been made by the various bodies concerned. The *Madras Mail* says that the Bombay Chamber's protest is only a "pro-forma" contribution to the discussion regarding the dismemberment of the Madras Railway. In the rearrangement of the Railways in Southern India is contemplated among other things, the extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Guntakul, and as regards the insertion of a special clause in the new contract protecting Bombay against Madras and Marmagao, Bombay, as far as we can see, is far more likely to get its demands satisfied than Madras which wants the Great Indian Peninsula sphere of influence pushed back from Raichore to Wadi with an apportionment of spheres of traffic between Madras, Marmagao, and Bombay.

At the meeting on 20th instant the Madras Trades Association passed the following resolution which supports the action taken by the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Port Trust:—"That this Association, while strongly protesting against the action of the Secretary of State and the Indian Government in finally determining on the dismemberment of the Madras Railway without consulting the Government of Madras or the mercantile trading communities of the Presidency, desires to place on record its opinion, that it is of paramount importance to the prosperity and development of the trade of Madras; that the head-quarters of new Administration entrusted with the working of principal lines, at present owned by the Madras Railway Company, shall continue to be in the city of Madras and that the several administrative bodies concerned shall be restrained from quoting rates which will have the effect of diverting traffic from the port of Madras or of adversely affecting the course of trade which legitimately appertains to the Madras sphere of influence.

KING'S BIRTHDAY AT LAHORE.

Evening Party Arranged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 24.

Some of the leading Indian gentlemen in Lahore are giving an evening party in the Town Hall grounds on 28th instant in honour of the King's Birthday. Invitations are being sent to the principal European residents.

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN CALCUTTA.

Death of the Patient.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

The Japanese woman Cosen who was reported the other day as suffering from Sleeping Sickness, died at the Sambhunath Pandit Hospital yesterday.

THE TAPTI-VALLEY BREACH.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway notifies that intimation has now been received that the portion of the Railway embankment between Sindkheda and Nardana on the Tapti-Valley Railway, which had been breached by floods on the 16th instant, has been repaired and through communication restored.

Trains will now run as usual.

THE POONA SEASON.

Borees and the Bored Versus the Strenuous Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 23.

ONE of the most unmistakable symptoms of the near approach of the Poona "Season" is the number of "Borees" who begin to haunt our verandahs, and one of the clearest 'signs of the times' is the increased exorbitance of their prices. There must be some buyers, new to India or to the methods of Poona brasswallahs and other pedlars, who are simply giving fabulous prices, and spoiling the market for everyone else, for it is impossible to buy anything just now except at an enormous increase on the usual figure. Very little real good old brass, for instance, comes on the market at all, except when one knows where to look for it, yet the most 'kutcha' stuff is evidently eagerly bought up, without question, simply on the statement of the Boree "veree old, memsahib," because it looks dirty, and without any query as to how long it has been buried to attain the required grimy look! Yesterday I heard and saw Rs. 6 demanded and given for a battered, re-soldered pan-supari box, the only merit of which consisted in the re-soldering, which had no claim to beauty or hoary antiquity, and the proper price of which, in the bazaar, was eight annas!

Another sign that the season is already on its way is one's plethoric card-tray. Really it is time that some of the leaders of Society evolved some method of fulfilling one's social duties with more economy of time and trouble. It may perhaps be necessary that first calls on new acquaintances should be made in person, but surely much, very much precious time is wasted and trouble entailed in driving round in the heat of the day to leave cards time after time on the same circle in Poona, Bombay and Mahableshwar. Why should we not follow the example of the Simla ladies and put our "tickets" up in the Gymkhana, or send our cards by post to those whose acquaintance we have already made, and only call on new arrivals? And why should ladies not have the courage of their convictions and cease calling on all and sundry in the station and only visit those whom they have already met or whom they really want to know? As matters now are in Poona, everyone calls on everybody else, irrespective of the fact that they don't know each other even by sight, and that both sides consider it a bore to have to do so. No hospitalities are given or received, the visitor and visitee may not exchange a single word during the entire season, and the acquaintanceship begins and ends with the dropping of a couple of cards into a couple of boxes.

The forerunners of the 'pucca' racing season are the Kirkee Races, which took place on Thursday and Saturday, and which, being Gymkhana races, generally afford more pleasure to us than the big races, where we often know neither horses nor riders. The weather on Thursday was delightful, but on Saturday we had some nasty showers and a strong gusty wind, which, however, did not prevent the appearance of many charming toilettes. Mrs. Richardson looked well in mauve, a colour to which she is very partial. Mrs. Dunsterville wore a gown of soft Frenchy silk in a tiny black and white check, embroidered with gold thread. Mrs. Curtis, a new arrival, wore a white serge coat, heavily trimmed with appliqués of rich lace. Her white feather boa was of the new pelerine shape, while a black hat with ostrich plumes made a delightful contrast to the piled-up masses of her red-gold hair. Miss Westlake looked very pretty in a simple frock of pale blue voile, while a voluminous motor veil of the same soft shade made a dainty frame to a charming picture. Mrs. Martin, one of our most popular young married ladies, appeared in a chic gown of mauve muslin. Her bodice was inset with a deep V-shaped vest of white broderie anglaise, the whole surmounted by a natty chapeau. Mrs. Carmichael was dressed in a tailor-made, useful and appropriate to the monsoonish weather. Mrs. Ditmas, a young bride, looked a typical bonny English girl in a simple frock of navy blue, trimmed with lace and crimson velvet bébé ribbon. Her beef-eater hat was skilfully fashioned of blue glacé silk to match the costume. Mrs. Cole was neatly gowned in a cool-looking coat and skirt of pale-blue and white check, elaborated with strappings, of the same material.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Mr. George Monteath, Acting Private Secretary, arrived very late in the afternoon, and he had only time to greet some friends and see the last race before the company dispersed. We are all sympathising with him in advance on account of the heavy day before him on Friday. To begin with, there is the usual King's Birthday Parade in the morning, at which it is expected he will be present, then there is the levée in the afternoon, to be followed by the State Banquet and a Reception! Certainly life, for him, cannot be all beer and skittles!

I wonder if you have heard the rumour, which is causing great jubilation among the subalterns concerned, that the combined Native Infantry Mess here is about to be broken up if suitable accommodation for the different Messes can be found. Originally the combined Mess was inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught, in the hope that both comfort and economy would result, but the system has not been a success, and subalterns are gladly looking forward to a more home-like life in a Mess of their own. The difficulty seems to be that very few bungalows are available, which would be suitable for a Mess-house. In fact, the question of house accomodation in Poona is fast becoming a crying grievance. Numbers of officers are living in the hotels here at present owing to their inability to get houses at reasonable rents. If Government orders one of its servants to a certain station, the least that might be expected is that he might hope to live there with a certain amount of comfort, at a reasonable expense; and Government has shown that it recognises this right by its proposal to build quarters for officers in Calcutta and Bombay. But the difficulty of obtaining suitable accommodation is almost as great in Poona as in either of these places, and some steps will have to be taken by Government, if its servants are to live there without running into debt or leading the lives of hermits.

Sir Archibald Hunter, after being with us for a few days, has gone off to Bangalore and Secunderabad. He certainly leads a strenuous life, and may hope for very few peaceful nights in his bed if he is to accomplish all his inspections during the year. A district which extends from Perim to Burma, say, roughly, the size of Europe, cannot be easily traversed in twelve months, without a fair amount of travelling, and Sir Archibald's "boy," if he is ever discarded by his master, should prove invaluable to any globe-trotter. Many changes have followed the recent re-distribution of the Commands. Colonel Swann has become our Brigadier-General, as you have already heard, and Colonel Benson, I. M. S., has been transferred to Simla, as Deputy P. M. O. to the P. M. O., India. Another sensible change is the introduction of the British system of signalling, which will now be taught to all the signalling classes, enabling British and Native troops to co-operate anywhere without difficulty. The change, however, operates rather hardly on Major Dundas, who now sees all his work for the past five years go for nothing. You have already heard, I suppose, that the Connaught Rangers and the East Lancashires will be leaving in October, to be replaced by the Northamptons and the Somersets.

I should like to correct a printer's error which crept into my last Poona letter; the title of the book I mentioned is "The Essence of the Dusk," and not as given in your columns last week.

PEREGRINA.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A Soldier Run Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 24.

Private J. E. McLoughlin of the Manchester Regiment was run over yesterday at the level crossing on the Nizam Railway near the Barracks at Trimulgherry. The body, frightfully mangled, was picked up about 80 yards away from the place of accident.

The deceased bore a very good character and counted 5 years' and 8 months' service.

His remains were interred at the Roman Catholic Cemetery this morning with full military honours, the Revd. Father Piatti conducting the funeral ceremony.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

YOUTHFUL ATHLETES.

The Corinthians' Tour.

RAIN SPOILS CRICKET.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

AN ANGLO SOUTH-AFRICAN SPORTSMAN.

The writer ran across Mr. E. J. L. Platnauer of South Africa recently and had an interesting chat with this keen all-round sportsman. Mr. Platnauer hails from Birmingham and can spin many good yarns about athletics in the early eighties. He tells one of an instance when a Worcester runner and a Birmingham runner (who afterwards migrated to the Manchester district) were both good enough to win a certain "mile" handicap from their marks. The scratch man was a noted Coventry runner, but as he could not get to know which of the two was "spinning," he remarked: "I shall stand none of Blanks tricks, but go through myself." This he did and upset the others to win in about 4 mins. 23 secs. on grass. To return to Mr. Platnauer, he has done a great deal for sports in Africa and particularly in advising and encouraging the younger generation of athletes, which is energy well expended. He considers South African sportsmen will continue to make good progress at all branches and in time that the runners and cyclists will show up as well with their English kinsmen as do cricketers and Rugby footballers.

YOUTHFUL ATHLETES.

It is surprising how little the governing body concerns itself about scholastic athletics and there is wide scope in this direction. This is clearly shown by the extraordinary entry for the South London Schools' cycling and athletic festival at the Crystal Palace on Thursday. The number reached the big total of 3,700 and this, be it remembered, being for the South of London only. Young athletes, more than the grown-ups, require advice and assistance; otherwise they may engage in too severe tasks and it would be wise if the Amateur Athletic Association turned some attention to this matter.

OLD TIMERS.

The performance of G. P. Mills in the Heavy Touring Car Race in the Isle of Man, and of C. Palmer in the Golf Championship, draws attention to the number of old timers who come out and do well at other sports. Almost everyone has heard of the wonderful long distance cycle rides by G. P. Mills and particularly on the Lands End to John O' Groats journey. Now we have him excelling as a motor driver in which his old cycle experience comes in useful. The other gentleman named was also a famous cyclist in the days of the ordinary and old timers, who used to attend the Aston Lower Grounds 25 years ago, can well remember Charley Palmer's famous sports. Mention of Mills and Palmer makes one think of other instances of men excelling at more than one branch of sport. Examples that come to mind are E.E. Parlby, T. Summersgill and E. W. Parry, who were noted runners before taking to cycling. Then A. A. Zimmerman was a brilliant standing high and broad jumper as well as a champion cyclist. Reece of Oldham is almost as good a long distance swimmer as a brilliant player. A. J. Gould was alike noted as a hurdler and Rugby footballer, and F. W. Cooper, F. J. Ritchie, H. Jowitt, A. E. Hind and MacLeod of Cambridge are further examples of sprinters and footballers. Then we had Miller, the champion boxer and walker of South Africa, figuring among the Springbok's, while Smith of the All Blacks won the English and New Zealand hurdle championship. No end of cricketers play golf well, and Gay Roberts, an old Oxford miler, is a case of a good runner taking to the game. Many athletes are also brilliant rifle shots, while, as an all-rounder, few compare with Lord Desborough who has won fame as a swimmer, sculler, fencer and runner. W. G. Grace was a good runner and hurdler in his younger days, and now bowls is taking some of his attention from cricket. Then there is C. B. Fry, alike famous as cricketer, footballer, sprinter and jumper. W. G. George was also a good Rugby man, cyclist and walker, besides a champion runner, while good judges say he can cast a fly as well as he could run.

CHAMPION WALKERS.

J. Butler showed his superiority over T. E. Hammond in the 18 miles Surrey Cup Road Walk and beat the previous record by over two minutes. The distance, however, is hardly long enough for Hammond who shows up better at 50 miles. On the same day R. Quinn of the Bellahouston Harriers created a new Scottish record of 13mins. 46 1/5secs. for walking two miles. Another matter of interest to walkers is the rejection of A. T. Yeoumans's claim for recognition of his 6mins. 19 3/5secs. and 12 mins. 53 1/5secs. for one and two miles respectively. Almost every sportsman considers the A. A. A. has acted rightly in this, for the Welshman's action does not please the best judges.

ATHLETIC LEGISLATION.

From what was said at the recent meeting of Athletic legislators, it is quite certain that the agreement between the athletic and cycling bodies will be terminated, unless the latter ceases to allow professional foot racing at cycle sports. The action of the A. A. A. is a narrow-minded one as, while the agreement makes the body technically right, it is a dog-in-the-manger policy to do nothing for professional runners and yet resent another body doing so. The Association officials showed better judgment in deciding to drop the recent new rule *re* the hammer handle and revert to the old one, which permits of a wire handle with loops for grips. Hammer-throwing is almost a dead letter in England, therefore the conditions favoured by United States, Irish and Scotch athletes should satisfy us.

CYCLING.

J. S. Benyon of Chester has re-commenced racing on the Continent, but the big Englishman will have to improve on last Sunday's performance before he can hold his own among the top notches. He took part in a series of sprint races at the Buffalo Velodrome, in which the final placings were Jacquelin, Comes and Benyon. The first named veteran has come on a lot since he defeated "Major Taylor," and may trouble the best if he seriously lays himself out for racing again. Another veteran—although he only admits to being 28—is H. Mayer, who won the Grand Prix de Marseilles from such fliers as Friol and Delage last Sunday.

We are likely to have some stirring road rides this season. G. A. Olley intends making another attack on some long distance bests and will probably try for the 1,000 miles record. Then R. Shirley will be busy over some of the classic routes and will exploit a change-speed gear, which hitherto speedmen have avoided on account of the extra weight. Last, but not least, there is talk of Arthur Chase coming out of his retirement for the purpose of trying to regain the 50 miles record, which Harry Green wrested from him last year.

VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

Some people are inclined to make fun of Volunteers and Yeoman as Saturday-night and ornamental soldiers. This, however, is a mistake, as the majority of amateur soldiers are keen on their military duties and often come out well in comparison with their professional comrades in arms. Shooting matches frequently demonstrate this, and the championship events at the Royal Army and Navy Tournament was a further illustration. S. S.-M. E. Broadley, Westminster Dragoons, I. Y., won premier honours in the Tent-Pegging and gained second place to Major Poore, D. S. O., 7th Hussars, at Lemon-Cutting, while Corpl. A. P. Chalke, 12th Middlesex, R. V., was third in the Bayonet *v* Bayonet, won by Sergt. Instr. R. J. Ryan, of the Army Gymnastic Staff.

FOOTBALL.

Matters are decidedly lively in the football world just now. The Welsh Rugby Union is about to inquire into certain charges of professionalism, brought by a Mr. Reece, who is a prime mover in the Northern Union movement in Wales. Regarding this and the projected tour of New Zealanders, various rumours are flying around, one being that the visitors will be weak and another that the team will include some of the famous All Blacks.

A SPLIT AT LAST.

At last the dissatisfied amateurs of Middlesex and Surrey have split with the Football Association and decided to form an Amateur Football Association. It is simply that those concerned do not "cotton" to professionalism and prefer to "plow their own furrow." Whether this will prove a very lonely one remains to be seen, though there is, no doubt, a large section of the more exclusive players who will lend support. The Corinthians are stated to be in the movement and likely to take a leading part. Should the Universities also join issue, the new organisation would be very strong and probably receive recognition from foreign bodies. Nevertheless the split is unfortunate and some of the best amateurs and hard workers in connection with the game, consider it unnecessary.

THE CORINTHIANS' TOUR.

The Corinthian team for South Africa will leave England on June 22nd and is due at Cape Town on July 9th. Three Test Matches are to be played at Johannesburg (August 17) Bloemfontein (August 24) and Cape Town (September 14) and, in all, the programme embraces 24 games. T. S. Rowlandson will captain the team and the names of the others are:—S. L. King, S. G. Luker, F. H. Mugliston, J. E. Snell, V. G. Thew, R. D. Craig, H. G. Howell Jones, G. B. Pollock-Hodsoll, F. H. G. Tudor-Owen, A. H. Birks, C. E. Bridey, N. S. Cornelius, R. B. Durrant, V. Edwards, and E. E. Paget-Tomlinson. Students of form will recognise that new blood is very much in evidence and just how the team will shape, is a matter for speculation. Allowing for the natural development of South African Soccer since the last visit of the Corinthians, and accepting this year's tourists as weaker than Wreford-Brown's team, it would appear as though the Test Matches are likely to prove very even struggles.

THE TURF.

Another Derby has come and gone and the unexpected has happened. Not that Orby was without friends, for Boss Croker's colt was backed down to sevens a few days before the race, but went out to 11 to 1 at the start. Most people now say Slieve Gallion is a non-stayer and both his owner and the jockey admit that the colt met a better one in Orby. The writer is not so sure, however, whether jockeyship alone was responsible. Nearing Tottenham Corner Slieve Gallion led Benzonian by two lengths, but ran so wide that Reiff, on Orby, slipped through on the inside and gained the lead. Reiff declares he gained five lengths at the corner and as Slieve Gallion finished close to the rails on the stand-side of the course and the winner well over towards the rails on the inside, it is evident that the favourite ran the width of the course too much. Sportsmen who know the Derby course will be able to reason this out for themselves, and had Orby and Slieve Gallion covered an equal amount of ground, the former would probably have won by a couple of lengths, providing Orby was all out as it appeared. So much for the first and third. Second place went to Wool Winder, which was running on at the finish and must have won in another furlong. Madden lay so far back with Colonel Baird's colt that it is a marvel he got so near as he did. It cannot be said that either Higgs or Madden distinguished themselves, while Reiff rode splendidly. The latter declares that had Mordant (the French Derby winner) come over he would have won. There is reason in this, for Mordant ran a few yards further than Orby and occupied 2mins. 36 3/5secs. as against Orby's 2 mins. 44 secs. This time is very poor in comparison with Spearmint's record of 2 mins. 36 4/5secs. last year. Here it may be pointed out that six of the last seven Derbys have been won by American jockeys and that Orby's triumph is quite an International Derby—an Irish-American owner, an American jockey, with the winner sired by an English stallion out of an American mare and trained in Ireland. This, by the way, is the first time an Irish-trained horse has won the Derby and in this instance it came about through the Jockey Club Stewards declining permission for Mr. Croker to send his horses to New Market Heath to be trained.

A WONDERFUL FIELD.

Though only four in number, the field for the Coronation Cup was composed of real champions. Polar Star, 3 years, 8st., with a record of thirteen consecutive victories, was a hot favourite from Polymelus, 5 years, 9st. 6lbs., Troutbeck, 4 years, 9st. 3lbs., and The White Knight, 4 years, 9st. 3lbs. The last named was the outsider, but simply ran away from the others and won by five lengths from Troutbeck, with Polar Star last. The White Knight gave promise of being in the front rank of three-year-olds last season and then went off. He would appear to have made wonderful improvement since and is now certainly the best horse in England, and, all being well,—the Ascot Gold Cup winner. The race was run over the Derby course and the time was 2mins. 39 3-5secs., Polar Star (easing up) doing about 2mins. 43secs. but carrying 14lbs. less than Orby in the Derby.

THE OAKS.

To-day the Oaks claimed attention, the fillies' race being contested by a good field, and again a surprise was forthcoming, victory going to Mr. J. B. Joel's Glass Doll, which was making a first appearance, and beat Mr. Singer's Laomedia by half a length, with Mrs. Sadleir-Jackson's Lady Hasty third. The winner started at 25 to 1 and was ridden by Madden, Higgs being up on the second, against which the betting was 10 to 1. Glass Doll is by Islington-Tota, so is not very fashionable-bred.

CRICKET.

A study of the batting and bowling tables clearly shows the strength of our visitors from South Africa. Not only have we Faulkner and Schwarz claiming high honours in the two departments, but Nourse and Vogler are also well to the front; and the all round ability of the visitors is well illustrated. Faulkner headed the batting table last Saturday, but with the conclusion of the mid-week matches on Wednesday, top place went to Hayward of Surrey with an average of 44·66. Then come Faulkner (43·40,) Iremonger of Notts (40·14), J. N. Crawford of Surrey (39·57) and Braund of Somerset (38·75.) Turning to the bowlers, R. O. Schwarz holds a flattering position with 29 wickets at a cost of 7·20 runs each and he is followed by Fausewice (good name for a bowler) with 19 wickets, average 9·36, and Blythe (second on the list) with 54 wickets at a cost of 8·57 runs each. A. E. Vogler comes next—25 wickets, average 9·52—so the South African trundlers are "right there."

EXCITING CRICKET.

The M. C. C. and Leicestershire match resulted in a tie, which is only the fourteenth incident of the kind in first class cricket. More remarkable play was seen in the Kent and Northamptonshire match, Blythe taking 10 wickets for 30 and 7 for 18. Only a few men have secured all the wickets in one innings and only W. G. Grace, C. T. B. Turner, W. Mead and W. Brearley (besides Blythe) 17 in one first class match.

RAIN SPOILS CRICKET.

Many games have been abandoned of late owing to rain, the South Africans' engagements against Oxford and Cambridge Universities among them. Naturally, with wet wickets, the bowlers have had the best of matters, Haigh (6 for 34) and Rhodes (3 for 20) doing well for York against Kent. Another good performance was that by Hallam (5 for 34) and Wass (8 for 65) for Notts against Sussex. The same pair played havoc among the Essex batsmen at Leyton yesterday, the former securing 6 for 18 while Mead got 8 Notts' wickets for 39 and in the second innings Reeves took 6 for 41. Hallam then took a hand and captured 7 Essex wickets for 38, which enabled Notts to win a sensational and slow scoring match by 7 runs. Thompson of Northampton also troubled the South Africans yesterday and got half a dozen of them out for 41 runs and, with 6 wickets down for 26, matters looked bad for the visitors. R. O. Schwarz, G. C. White and H. Smith came to the rescue, however, and raised the total to 115. The home side did worse and were all out for 57, Schwarz securing 6 wickets for 11 runs, ten of his seventeen overs being maidens.

FOR the most heartless cruelty the Chinese, it is said, take the palm, and if possible the women are worse than the men. At Hupeh, in Northern China, recently a dastardly crime was committed. A girl of sixteen was received into a Chinaman's house to become the wife of one of the sons. The father of the bridegroom soon after fell sick and died. The mother at once put the blame on the poor young bride, claiming that some mistake must have been made by the geomancer, and that she had brought bad luck and evil influences on the house. She, therefore, pronounced the death penalty and proceeded to execute it. She poured boiling water over the girl, drove five big nails into her brain, and two into her neck, being assisted therein by two other women of the family. The extraordinary thing about the crime is that as the parents of the girl are willing to accept compensation for her death, it is doubtful if the perpetrators of the brutal murder can be brought to book.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Removal of Elphinstone College from Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, JUNE 24.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations re-assembled at 12 noon to-day, Lord Lamington presiding. The Budget discussion was resumed.

HON'BLE MR. SELBY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare having addressed the Council, the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, said that it was no good spending money on the University until the Government had decided where the College was proposed to be removed to. For himself he would like to see it removed from Bombay—something like the Deccan College—though the Parsis of Bombay who were a very domesticated race would be greatly inconvenienced and would not be able to get a College training. There was no peace where the College was now. There were a multiplication of tram lines and the work was greatly interfered with chiefly owing to the tram bells. It would be impossible to put a Laboratory anywhere in Bombay where the Lecturer could hear himself speak. He should refer to see the College removed to Poona. He had spent months in asking Government for money—and very considerable sums too—and everything he had asked for was granted. As regards the site for the new hostels, the College authorities themselves selected it, and therefore, they could not reasonably complain that the site was unsuitable. As to the alleged want of accommodation in the Law College for law students, he had submitted the matter to Government, but it largely depended as to whether the Law College was to remain where it was. As to the complaints about Law Books not being obtainable in Bombay, he admitted that the restrictions referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad were mostly unreasonable and not in vogue in any other College in the Presidency, and he had no doubt it would be removed. As to Mofussil colleges he entirely differed from Mr. Setalvad and liked to see them abolished altogether. Every Mofussil college to be successful must have the entire equipment of a University which was quite impossible. He believed in the Oxford system of the colleges being grouped together and he would like to see the Bombay College placed alongside the Deccan College in Poona. Each Professor of Moral Philosophy, Science, Arts and Languages could serve all colleges, and by specializing in this way a form of efficient University could be provided than under the present system under which the various colleges were very inefficiently equipped. They would have absolute quietness and no end of land which ought to make the mouths of the students water. He had great doubts about the wisdom of free education in the Presidency and it would result in a wicked waste of public money.

"Replying to the Chief of Ichalkaranji he thought if villages were allowed to elect their own schoolmasters owing to different factions in villages, schools would soon become bear gardens. He doubted if high class masters would really take an interest in schools which were crowded with low caste children. As to technical education it could only be done by centralizing the Colleges of Science. It was a very expensive thing, implying large buildings, laboratories, machinery and scientific instruments. But there must be a branch in Bombay for scientific instructions. Rs. 1,57,000 lakhs was spent on technical education last year.

"Replying to Dr. Bhandarkar's observations with regard to endowing research, he thought some special study should be stated, but it was a matter which should appeal to the wealthy men of this Presidency.

"With regard to Mr. Dixshit's suggestion that the pay of vernacular masters be increased, that should depend upon the energy of the master, he could not say what was the increase in the number of primary schools in the Presidency not having the figures; but in the Central Division the increase was 41."

HON'BLE MR. CAMERON.

The Hon. Mr. Cameron, replying for the Public Works Department, said:—In the last 20 years irrigation had more than doubled and two blades of grass were made to grow where formerly only one grew. The reason why irrigation rates were higher in this Presidency than in other parts of India was because this Presidency had no perennial rivers which could be dammed and diverted, and whenever irrigation works were commenced the water first had to be impounded which make the cost very great. He quoted cases where irrigated land was leased from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per acre. The reason why irrigation works in the Konkan had not been proceeded with was that the staff were engaged on the works in the famine areas which they had to attend to first. This year one lakh would be given in grants-in-aid and loans to Municipalties, and he hoped that when Municipalities wanted aid they would only strictly ask for sums they really required and not for fabulous sums.

SIR SIEYNING EDGERLEY.

The Hon'ble Sir Steyning Edgerley spoke briefly on Sanitation. As they knew, certain grant had been entered in the Budget for that purpose and the Government were anxious to help the Presidency at large if the Presidency were anxious to help themselves. There had been, for some time, before Government, reports by the Sanitary Board in order to suggest means by which their activities might be rendered very useful to cities and towns of the Presidency. Some honourable members had expressed the opinion that time had come for the extension of the Elective Principal in Muncipalities. He had only occupied his position two months and could not speak with certainty, but they were well aware he was no enemy to local self-government on devolutions. He would take a survey of the Municipalities and get in reports and see if they could not make a step forward in that direction.

Dealing with education he was inclined to say that there were several improvements which they should make before they decide to make Primary Education compulsory. He would not say anything because, however, the matter was before the Government of India and it was for them to decide.

Referring to the question of the Bengalee School Sir S. Edgerley took the opportunity of acknowledging the kind things said of the Hon. Mr. Fulton in connection with it and in regard to the interest he took in Primary Education. But he thought he was quite safe in saying that this Presidency had not a stauncher friend of Education than the Hon. Mr. Giles just as much as Mr. Fulton. In taking the attitude which Mr. Giles did with respect to the Bengalee School he did nothing more than his duty in the matter. It had been further considered by Government who were prepared to give Rs. 8,000 for the purpose required.

With regard to the suggestion to introduce the hostel system in secondary schools, Sir S. Edgerley said it was no part of education to lodge students in colleges or schools. But the subject had made very great progress, and, hostels were put up in colleges of the Presidency. A moderate supply of hostels had also been made to schools and about seven or eight lakhs of rupees had been spent for the purpose. That was something for the beginning But he hoped private benefaction would go a great way in providing hostels. He had been considering whether it was feasible to provide hostels in connection with High Schools on the English system of Masters House. He considered

MR. SELBY'S SUGGESTION

in regard to aided colleges, bold one and was not inclined to adopt the idea of transferring the Gujarat College to Poona. With regard to the question of a laboratory at the Elphinstone College he said a Committee had been appointed to consider whether the College could be removed from its present building. If the Committee came to the conclusion that it could not be moved it might possibly recommend that Science might no longer be taught there at all and might think it possible to develop law. He would like to ask Mr. Selby and Principal Sharp, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar to form a small Committee to consider the whole question and make proper recommendation.

THE HON'BLE MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.

The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, in replying on the Budget, said:—Regarding the general complaint that there has been a considerable area of land harvested in the Northern and Central Divisions in the year [illegible]

I can only say first of all that Government have not yet had an opportunity of reviewing the Collectors administration reports for the year, and in the next place that there can, in my opinion, be scarcely any doubt that the reason is to be found in the spirit of contumacy bred by the liberal policy of Government in the matter of suspensions and remissions. People who can pay hang on in hopes of wearing out the patience of Government. I have spoken on the subject to several Collectors, some of them officers of known forbearance and liberality. I have even asked them how they would like to see large general remissions. Their reply with one accord is.—Please do not remit the unsuspended or in other words unauthorised arrears. The people with these arrears are well able to pay. The worst results would ensue. It will undoubtedly be necessary to forfeit land and make examples. You must be ready for that. As pointed out last year no Collector is under any temptation to say such things. The easy and popular course is to remit, and there is no stimulus from Government to place any undue pressure. The Collectors, however, know their people. Only at the last Meeting of the Council one Honourable Member pointed out to us how utterly unscrupulous in evading payment were the cultivators to whom he had advanced money on easy terms, and he exhorted Government to consider the advisability of giving more stringent powers of recovery to benevolent creditors. There can, I fear, be no doubt that recalcitrancy is not merely occasional but among certain classes widespread.

After all what do the coercive processes amount to? In Ahmedabad we had apparently 1,245 distraints. The number of holdings in the district is over 60,000. Distraints were therefore a little over 2 per cent. In Broach the most troublesome district 2,849 acres were forfeited, the total area held is about 6,20,000 acres. The forfeited area comes to five acres in every thousand. In the Central Division forfeitures amounted to nearly 24,400 acres. But again the area held amounts to 14,200,000. The forfeited area comes to less than two acres per thousand. I am bound to say that considering their difficulties the Collectors might have been astounded at their moderation.

Again my hon'ble friend Mr. Dikshit suggests that the forfeitures are due to the desire of applying the restricted tenure under the Act of 1901. That I can assure him is an entire delusion. The very figures he gives are surely conclusive on that point. As he shows only 1,000 odd acres out of 24,000 odd were restored in the Deccan after forfeiture. If the officers were endeavouring to work the Restriction Act the restorations would of course have been far larger. For restoration with the restricted tenure is gratis. A man's arrears are wiped off. Of course no man would refuse to take his land back on those terms.

As to the two individual cases given by Mr. Parekh—the Surat case I cannot treat. It is coming "sub-judice," before the High Court. I will only say that Government appeal strongly on the merits.

THE KHANGAM CASE.

Regarding the Khangam case the first remark I have to make is why did not the aggrieved party, if he had been treated with such glaring oppression, appeal to Government. It is to be remembered this thing happened in May and June 1905. We are now at June, 1907. During the whole of that time all we have had from the Khangaon patil is a telegram in June 1905 conveying the bare statement that he is being sent to jail although he cannot pay. His telegram is returned because it conveys nothing but a bare statement and in accordance with the general practice. He follows it up with no sort of detailed representation. The Hon'ble Member says he has made inquiries. What inquiries? Has he been to the Collector? What easier than to draft a full memorial for this poor rayat, months and months ago. What the Hon'ble Member does is to wait for two years after the event and fire off at the Council what so far as can be judged is no better than an ex-parte statement. Surely this is not business. I happen, however, to have particulars of the case furnished by the Collector of Broach. His also is at present an ex-parte statement. But in the circumstances can Government be expected not to accept it? He says this young man's father who unfortunately died while process was going on, was a principal bhagdar and patil of the village, which was notorious for contumacity. That the valuation of his crops was 6 to 8 annas not 4 annas as stated by the Hon'ble Member; that he paid only Rs. 17 out of Rs. 400 odd, the half of the current year's assessment which was all that for the time he was being pressed for. That although there was plenty of valuable property it had like all the property in Khangam been hidden or conveyed away, that there was nothing to seize, and that his father and he led the resistance to payment which was general in the village, that he had had plenty of previous leniency including Rs. 3,000 remissions, during the bad season, that the necessity of making an example was clear, that the only alternatives were breaking up the bhags or sending this ringleader to jail, and that he was released as soon as he showed the faintest desire of yielding, that finally in order to get payment out of the village including arrears it became necessary to threaten to break up the bhags when practically the whole came in.

Really it is difficult to take seriously a suggestion that Government should make a comprehensive inquiry into allegations of oppressive revenue collection in Gujarat on the basis of facts such as these preferred in what I must really term with all respect to the Hon'ble Member this casual way unanalysed figures, unverified complaints years out of date.

As regards my hon'ble friend's criticisms of the rules of suspensions and remissions I need I think say no more than is conveyed in the orders which have been published. The Collectors find themselves able under the rules as they stand to dispense a full measure of liberality and guard against hardship. They are enjoined in granting suspension to take special note of succession of bad seasons—and where in special circumstances the rules do not enable them to be as liberal as they think required they are told to submit the case for orders. The rules, which on the whole, seem to give satisfaction to hon. members, have been accepted by the Government of India to whom Sir Pherozeshah so obligingly accords credit for the whole scheme. They must now be left to their operation. If defects are disclosed in working Government will not be slow to apply a remedy. There is one point in which I find myself in happy agreement with my hon. friends, and that is that much more depends on the way in which the rules are worked than on the rules themselves. I can affirm from experience that the District Officers never fail to interpret the rules in their

MOST LIBERAL SENSE,

and in the most sympathetic spirit specially for the poorer cultivators.

It may give satisfaction to my hon. friend Dr. Bhandarkar if I inform him that I have just received figures which show that our special collections in the year 1906-07 amounted to only 112½ lakhs against the revised estimate of 125. This is not so satisfactory to the Financial Member since bang goes 6¼ lakhs of his estimated opening balance. The amount of arrears included in these collections is 37 lakhs. The suspensions alone amounted to 97 lakhs. These figures speak for themselves and show clearly enough that the Collectors have not been unduly pressing for payment of suspended arrears. In their operations full account has been taken of the rabi failures when they occurred.

The remarks of my hon friend, Mr. Logan, led to a lively rejoinder from the Hon. Sir P. Mehta. It was quite interesting to have our solemn deliveries varied with a little salt. Now while my hon. friend Sir Pherozeshah was extremely indignant at the insinuation that the landlord class was principally represented by non-official members in this Council I am bound to point out that this case of Khangam about which I have been wearying the Council was, according to Hon. Mr. Parekh, the case of a landlord. He was a bhagdar with a holding exceeding 2,000 acres, of which only 40 were cultivated by himself. If that is not the case of a landlord I do not know what is. The Hon. Mr. Gokuldas also urged specially the claims of the banya to consideration. Bunyas do not specially cultivate the land wholly themselves. I forget the particulars of last year's case to which reference was made by the Hon. Mr. Dikshit. But I think it referred to a pretty large holding of a Marwari. It is undoubtedly the case that the majority of the concrete instances brought up here are of similar character, and that our difficulties in getting in arrears, the pressure for which is so strongly deprecated by my Hon. friends are principally found with the landlord class. I rather doubt whether the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah was correct when he turned overwhelmingly on the Hon. Mr. Logan and said that the orators whose utterances stimulated the revenue payer to dishonesty in [illegible] were in the fierce word of Sir Pherozeshah "Us." There are orators outside this Council who say exceedingly unscrupulous thing, to put it very mildly—such as that Government are advancing tagai only with object of crippling the sowkars, and then leaving the rayat in the lurch. We hear also of associations being established for resistance to the payment of revenue being addressed by travelling agent of the "Bande Materam" newspaper which is not unconnected with political propaganda. But although the expressions of the Hon. Mr. Logan were perhaps a degree pungent—he said nothing adverse to the intention of the orators whoever they may be. Apart, however, altogether from intention it is impossible to think that the effect of constant criticism of the Government policy as illiberal, notwithstanding the large measure of relief given, especially the steady denial of contumacy, except in rare instances, and the persistent advocacy of excusing defaulters from payment of unauthorised arrears is a stimulus to the discharge of obligation. But I feel no necessity to bolster up the Hon. Mr. Logan who is well able to take care of himself. What I am concerned to do, however, is to express my conviction that the attack on the Bombay Revenue officer is wholly undeserved. So long as I have known him he has been on the side of moderation and liberality. As regards assessments he has always shown himself desirous of cutting down the proposals of Survey Officers, and now that most of our Settlement Reports are prepared by Revenue Officers, it might be almost be said that they are embarrassing in their liberality, Government are no longer in the position which they occupied in the days of the Survey Department of receiving proposals which represented what might roughly be described in some instances as a tentative approach to the proverbial pound of flesh, and of taking considerably less than the pound. It is now just the other way. No settlement officer will propose anything like the full pound, Government, of course, however, Shylock-like their disposition can hardly ever take any more than he proposes. But while Government lose their pleasant position of moderation. On the other hand they have the great advantage of feeling that they are not being asked to assess a rupee more than the tract can easily bear. As to

THE WORK OF COLLECTION

I can assure Hon. Members that the revenue officers are one and all inspired with active sympathy and moderation. They have a power to make recommendations to go beyond the present liberal rules in special cases—and of that power they avail themselves most freely and judiciously. Special concessions have been granted to specially distressed areas, e.g., to large rice tracts of Kaira in 1905-06 entirely on their recommendation. It is on the basis of their representations that Government granted in 1905-06 94 lakhs of suspensions and 23 odd lakhs of remissions. And I maintain that when officers have shown themselves so imbued with the spirit of liberality as to recommend this large sacrifice of revenue, they are entitled to belief when they assert as the result of abundant evidence forced upon their notice that there is a class of persons who are contumacious, hoping by sheer persistence to tire out the authorities, and to escape what is due after all allowances, by an order to make a clean sheet.

As regards the present policy which Sir Pherozshah attributes to the pressure of the Famine Commission and the Government of India I am not going to discuss these issues though there is plenty to say by way of rejoinder. But as regards the much abused revenue officer, I must remind the Council that the first representations for sweeping suspensions and dispensing with individual inquiry came from our own officers who are fully entitled to credit for originating views which finally prevailed. I allude in particular to Mr. Gibb, lately member of this Council, and the late Commissioner, Sir Frederick Lely.

I do not propose to reply at length about "takavi." The subject is being dealt with by a Committee. But I should like to make it clear that the present orders are that a suspension of revenue always carries with it a suspension of takavi and the suspension so operates that the period for repayment of the whole loan is extended by a year and that apart from unauthorised arrears, no one has more to pay in any year than a single instalment of the loan or loans due to him. Regarding the Mater taluka its case has received special consideration and large special concessions have been given. I have no information leading me to suppose that any Vania cultivators have been debarred from the benefit of these concessions, which have been granted generally in tracts and not to specified individuals.

Regarding the Kalambandi villages I fear I can give only the same reply as last year.

In relation to the pitch of assessment in Talukdari villages I may state that I had occasion some years ago to examine into the question, and I found a state of things exactly opposite to that alleged but the Hon. Member. I found talukdari villages with lower maximum rates and lower assessments than Government villages among which they were interspersed. There can be little doubt that if these villages had been rayatvari villages they would have paid with perfect ease to Government a revenue considerably exceeding their survey assessment. All that the talukdar pays is of course a proportion and now a considerably reduced proportion of that assessment as juma. The Hon'ble member will be glad to know that the talukdari villages are in the process of being surveyed in detail with as to revision and as well as for other purposes. As we are very shortly to deal with the orders of the Government of India which have been communicated to us with reference to the exhaustive report of the Excise Committee I think that I cannot usefully reply to the remarks made on the liquor question.

THE MHOWRA MONOPOLY.

As regards the mhowra seed monopoly it is surely legitimate that the Forest Department should secure the profit obtainable from sale of the produce collected within its limits so long as no loss is occasioned to those who are allowed the privilege of collecting. The operation has always been regarded as prefectly legitimate in the case of hirda. There is no question that the Department gives at least as good, probably better prices than the private agents. It is only now that the Department has established itself, the agents are trying in a few places to outbid it. If the Department left the field the private purchasers would lower their price. The forests people there can be no question are content at present. The injury, if any, is with the private traders who have lost their business.

The demand of my Hon. friends Mr. Parekh and Mr. Dikshit that every village should have a substantial allotment for free grazing is impossible on the face of it. There is scarcely a village in the Presidency that has not some small area set apart for standing ground. But of course there are hundreds of villages where there are no communal grazing grounds. Such grounds would be absurd in a black soil plain village. The cattle of these are the heaviest and best fed in the country side. It is a special delusion to suppose that in Forest villages the cattle are badly off for grazing even free grazing. I have not time to give the correct interpretation of Mr. Dikshit's figures. But I can speak from extensive experience as a Forest Settlement Officer. When a village has forest in it it usually adjoins some extensive hill. There is usually a large block of this assigned as free from the time of the original survey. That free area is maintained—though it may be closed other areas being thrown open in rotation. Of course the villagers would like the whole hill to be free. But apart from the question of their right to it if they had the whole hill, it would become completely denuded, the soil and the grass would go together. But free and free area together there must be exceedingly few villages near forests which have not an ample—often an enormous area open to grazing of village cattle in villages with intense cultivation or large stretches of open black soil almost every available acre is demanded for cultivation. Our trouble is not in providing for villages cattle—but in resisting the unreasonable demands of professional graziers who try by every expedient to get the run of Government forests for nothing or for a merely nominal payment. This is eminently a case for instance in point. Aggrieved villagers should represent their case when it will be fully investigated.

The same applies to the fuel question. The usual privilege allowed in tracts like Lanauli is the collection of deadwood. This, however, leads to the lopping of live wood. We have under consideration of working plan for the forests in the neighbourhood of Lanauli—where the Forest Officer represents that the forests have thus been so woefully lopped and damaged that not a sound or well-grown tree is to be found and the hill seem to be completely devoid of trees in places. This does not look like undue restriction. Something in the way of restriction will, however, most certainly be necessary if the Lanauli demand for fire-wood is to be met. How to enforce this with a minimum of hardship is the problem, which is being most anxiously inquired into.

IRRIGATION.

With reference to irrigation I need say little after what has fallen from my hon. friend Mr. Cameron. The rates as shown by the demand for water are nowhere excessive. The conditions are wholly different from those of the Northern India, where there is no storage to pay for, and where irrigation can be supplied for a capital cost of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per acre irrigated compared with Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in the Deccan for land irrigated from a storage work. I verily believe that for sugarcane we should have little difficulty in getting double the existing rates, which form an inconsiderable percentage of the total cost of cultivation and value of the produce there is scarcely anything more important than to get these works to pay. The better they pay the more of them we shall have.

No finer work has been done in my time than the preparation and submission of the great protective irrigation projects to which Mr. Cameron has alluded. At first we were thought to have been rather slow. But I had the luck to come in when Mr. Beale's admirable work was nearing completion—and since—I had the honour to join the Government, the position stands as follows:—

Name of Project.	Estimated amount in Lakhs.	Length of Canal in Miles.	Area commanded Acres.	Area of Irrigation expected Acres.	Proportion of perennial to area irrigated.
Godavari ...	95½	130	239,626	63,918	1/10*
Pravar ...	New 76½ Old 9½	81	228,720	49,440	1/4†
Gokak ...	179	75	497,871	120,000	1/4†
Nira Right Bank ...	354	250	820,000	329,380	1/8‡

It will thus be seen that we have on the anvil one work actually commenced and more we hope to follow. We are thus well forward with projects for irrigating 5 1/2 lakhs of acres from canals 526 miles long from four large works drawing their storage from the Ghauts.

We are at first reproached for going slow. Now the Government of India have said to us bold enough, and do not wonder. I cannot forbear from expressing my admiration at the extraordinary skill and soundness with which these projects have been prepared under Mr. Beale, and the resources and ability shown by our talented Chief Engineer in criticising and improving them. The approval of the Inspector-General, a most trenchant and masterly critic has been accorded to a remarkable degree.

I am heartily with the Hon'ble Member. I think Mr. Dikshit, who expressed his hope that we might be liberally supplied with funds. For them we are to depend on the Famine Insurance grant. I myself respectfully think this is a pity. It would be scarcely in order for me to discuss here the reasons which induced the Government of India to come to that decision. But the Council may rely on it that no efforts will be spared to obtain funds for the projects, and I cannot believe that the Government of India will fail to find the money once the soundness and effectiveness for Protective Purposes of the projects has been established to their satisfaction.

INTEREST ON PROTECTIVE WORKS.

I should here explain that there is no reason to fear that there is any financial flaw in the arrangement whereby we pay half the interest on capital cost of Protective works, under the settlement which makes half the irrigation expenditure provincial. It must be remembered that under another part of the arrangement we get one-half instead of formerly one-fourth of the land revenue. A large part of this notably in Sind is due to irrigation. In that Province we have already had and may still expect steady expansion from which we hope to discharge this liability without difficulty. Moreover, the Government of India have informed us that the settlement does not take into account any contribution they may see fit to make in respect of reforms rendered necessary by irrigation.

This is a fitting place to notice the arrangement for famine expenditure which has been sanctioned by the Government of India. We, as any Local Government might be expected to do originally, asked that the whole of the expenditure might be made Imperial. Our case was most ably put by Mr. Logan. Well we have not obtained all we asked. Under this system the Government of India consider we have salutary incentive to economy. Be that as it may, the arrangement made is so liberal that we should be foolish indeed to quarrel with it or to pester the Government of India to make any changes.

I would take this opportunity of correcting the third sentence after the first table in para. 52 of the Financial Statement, which should read thus:—

"The Provincial share of this amount added to the direct receipts shows a total of 2,175, or 872 less than the expenditure under the heads 42 and 43."

Of course this result takes into account the budget provision of 11,27 (and not 8,04 only as assumed by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim) for maintenance and repairs.

As regards "bandhara" irrigation our minds have been so full of the larger projects that we have not yet made any full examination of the subject. Mr. Mollison took up rather a peculiar position on this question. He considered that large canals taking off from storage works were likely to be a mistake—and he would have preferred to see the whole of Protective Irrigation given by the development of "bandharas" and the construction of wells. The Irrigation Commission only went part of the way with him. They considered that the first plank in their platform must be large Irrigation works. They recommended the examination of all the possibilities, and sketched the general lines on which they should be developed and financed and assigned a subordinate place to both wells and "bandharas"—I certainly think they were right. But I can promise that the other two means of protection will not be neglected. I cannot promise that without a much stronger case the patasthal assessment will be taken off the permanently supplied "bandharas." Few lands in the Presidency are more advantageously situated than those commanded by these works. But I engage at once to look into the question whether a formal declaration should not be made that no water assessment will be charged on any 'bandhara' which may be constructed in the future by private enterprise. Such a concession would not, I fear, go far as with most of the available storage taken up as it is likely to be with large works, there will be little scope left for "bandharas" within the areas of tolerably certain rainfall where alone such works will give much protection in time of famine. Of course in precarious tracts the recent orders will enable people without charge to erect "bandharas" pretty much where they please.

THE USE OF SILT.

I believe in a much greater future for works like "tals"—which enable silt to be accumulated in terraces in the manner described by Sir E. Buck in a recent paper on the Italian "Buonificazione." Mr. Hill, our talented Chief Engineer for Irrigation is with me in this view, and is directing to the subject the attention of Mr. Ali Akbar, our Superintending Engineer for Famine Relief Work Programmes. Mr. Ali Akbar has got ready for us a number of small tank projects. The weakness of these is that they will not fill in a famine year and people may not take the water from them in good years. But a well-designed series of tals may result in the accumulation of moisture holding silt which will yield a crop in the year of scantiest rainfall when all the unembanked land in the neighbourhood remains hopelessly dried up.

Turning now to the concerns of Inamdars I acknowledge with much satisfaction the approval expressed by my hon'ble friend the Chief of Inchalkaranji in favour of the rules recently published. I hope they may prove of use. It is impossible to be sure till they have been tested by working.

As regards the collection of inamdars' revenue, he takes new ground. He is not content with the comprehensive issue of commissions, but desires that the inamdars should be allowed to collect direct by their own agents. I wonder what would be said if Government proposed to supplant the vatandar kulkarni by men of their own choosing. I am afraid that the wish of my hon'ble friend cannot be said to be within any easy reach of realisation. In the meantime I hope he will be satisfied with the announcement that the result of inquiries made is encouraging enough to justify a considerable relaxation of the strictness practised hitherto in the grant of commissions under section 88 of the Land Revenue Code and that orders will issue very shortly. I am much gratified at his appreciation of the beginning made in the administering the Court of Wards Act. I hope that we may develop during the year still further in that direction.

I now turn to agriculture. And first let me thank the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Thackersy for his unreserved and warm approval of expenditure on agricultural objects, and the lines on which it is being incurred. Our future is hopeful. We have an excellent staff and are to have an invaluable addition in the shape of Dr. Mann, who has accepted the appointment of Principal of the College of Agriculture. It would have been difficult to name a gentleman who promises more completely to realise our desires in this post. In addition to scientific and practical acquirements of an altogether exceptional character, Dr. Mann has an enthusiasm for the training of Indians which we expect to be invaluable.

Egyptian cotton in Sind has passed through a severe trial. We owe much to the enterprise of the Ahmedabad firms who made arrangements to buy the cotton, and enable the zamindar to receive the encouragement of a good price, and we also owe a great deal to the untiring exertions of that able young officer, Mr. Chatfield, Jamrao Colonization Officer and the judgment and support of the Commissioner in Sind. One only possible chance of defeat, I believe, lies in the boll-worm, which execrable pest ruined a large portion of the crop last year. We have started a campaign against him, and have arranged to assist zamindars in the selling of their produce on the same lines as last year. Given one thoroughly good year and nothing can prevent that crop going forward. Whether the improvement of cotton will lead to the supply of Lancashire is in my opinion a very doubtful question. While anxious to do everything to help the development of exports to the mother-country I am wholly Swadeshi in the desire that all the improved cotton whether of Egyptain or other varieties should be consumed in this country, and I shall be disappointed if mills do not spring up to take every bale. I hope the next few years will pass beyond the experimental stage the variety which Mr. Fletcher claims to have bred to yield a product from 16 to 20 per cent. better than the best Broach. But I must not let myself dwell on this tempting subject.

I think I may now turn to the subjects within my province relating to Railways and these principally concern the City of Bombay. But first let me say that devlopments are hopeful as regards the extension of the Barsi Light Railway from Pandharpur to Miraj and of another branch from Miraj to Bijapur. All the rocks are not past. But we are in sight of home. There can be no doubt that now is the time for private enterprise to come forward for branch lines however small and humble which can be made without guarantee or rebate. The grants for fresh construction of lines within the programme are limited—even reduced and almost the only chance of getting feeders lies in offers of unguaranteed private enterprise. We are moving forward though with difficulty with the branch from Nadiad to Kapadvanj it may be further, and we ought soon to hear of sanction to a private line from Mirpur Khas to digri down the Jamrao Canal. Mr. Armstrong was right in mentioning his Excellency as a warm friend to private enterprise, a feeling fully shared by the humble Member of his Government who addresses you.

As regards overbridges Government heartily shares the feelings of vexation at the delay which occurs in their construction. But I do not think we can be held to blame. We have plied with communications the parties who are interested and we cannot get replies. But I am in hopes that we are on the point of making a step forward. The Railway Board have approached us, and I think the Municipality are ready to proceed. There are a good many things I could say on the subject, but with the renewed chance of doing business I think no useful purpose will be served by going into detail.

The great thing is for us to present a limited and definite not necessarily an opposing event to the Railway Board when they came here in July, and for this purpose I hope to arrange a meeting with some of my Hon. friends very shortly. But this I must represent. The nuisance of the level-crossings has become so intolerable that we must endeavour to obtain some abatement at once. We cannot wait for the overbridges. In July last year we corresponded with the Railway Companies and they put on inspectors and promised improvement. The B. B. and C. I. Railway actually held out the hopes of a seven minutes time limit and issued injunction to that effect. Nevertheless I find from certain observations which were taken at the end of March the following appaling result. The most crowded crossings were watched for 13 hours of day-light during eight successive week days. The following is a specimen of the result.

IMPROVEMENTS WANTED.

Out of 13 hours traffic was stopped for from 10 to 11½ hours. Maximum period during which gates were closed varied from 33 to 66 minutes.

Out of 14 hours the period of closure varied from 8 to nearly 9½ hours and the maximum period of closure varied from half an hour to more than an hour.

These are the worst cases but others are bad enough. It seems to me that this is absolutely intolerable and that a strong endeavour should be made to induce the Railways even at some expense to effect a radical improvement. This information has only just reached us, but action will be taken on it. The question of the Frere Road overbridge is hung up for Sir Walter Hughes' Wadala Scheme. I see signs of some formidable opposition. But I should hope that this point could not fail to be settled in a few months.

Regarding rail communication from the Fort to Mazagaon I regret to say that the Railway advisers of Government are not hopeful. The expense of such a project would certainly be enormous, and I find it difficult to believe it would be practicable much less remunerative for many years to come. On the other hand I should have thought that special fast through Tram services might be feasible at busy times of the day. The subject, however, will be carefully considered.

In conclusion I may refer once more to our remarkable combination of an unprecedented expenditure with a record balance. This has been attributed to the gradual flow of the Imperial surpluses down to this Presidency. That sounds as if we had been neglected. I cannot admit this. For years the Government of India have poured out money in famine expenditure to our intense relief. The moment that drain ceased they gave us freely for other objects. But far better than all this they granted us a most liberal settlement. In addition they have accorded us a large measure of relief as regards future Famine Expenditure. We ought to be able now to run largely without assistance by way of dole. But I have no doubt that the Supreme Government will give us our fair share of good things if they are going.

As to the utilisation of the balance my Honourable friend, Sir S. Edgerley, has told you of several things we have in view. Before we can deep into it we have to show that we can spend the money at all and that we can spend it usefully and economically. With the help of his Excellency and my Hon'ble friend I hope that we may convince the Supreme Government that we are able to spend within the present year some 15 to 20 lakhs more than we have budgetted for.

It remains for me only to thank the Council for the patient hearing which they have accorded me, and the unofficial members especially for the courteous and moderate style in which their criticisms have been cast. I shall always endeavour on my side to respond to this consideration on their part. I cannot hope to avoid controversy or to give them invariable satisfaction. But I trust that inevitable differences will never impair those kindly relations which bring amenity to official life and assist eminently the successful transaction of public business.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in closing the discussion said:—

"I have to congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie on the very fair and concise Statement presented to the Council and also on the fact that the Budget Statement should have been ready so early. I regard with very great satisfaction the interesting passage of arms which took place between Mr. Logan and Sir P. M. Mehta. In these days proposals are mooted to increase and develop the utility of the work of these Councils, and one prominent feature which must be present is that Councils must be vitalised, both the official and the non-official taking part in the debate and exchanging arguments. In this particular case we may say that whatever strong blows were dealt by the two honourable members referred to, we may take satisfaction that each of them are so armed with triple bars that we need not take any alarm that they will do each other serious injury.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla has referred to the provision of a site for a dharamsala for pilgrims in Bombay. I regret I forgot to ask for the latest phase of this question. I believe it is the custom of this country that whenever anyone gives a sum for charitable and religious purpose Government should provide the site. I do consider, however, that this dharamsala lies somewhat outside the ordinary scope of the Goveroment obligation to give a site, as it is not actually for the purpose of worship. In fact I think that the conditions have changed. The Shipping Companies have made different arrangements so that pilgrims will not now come into Bombay in such large numbers.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla also mentioned the local training of Civilians and the question of election of Mahomedans on Municipal bodies. It is a big question and it is not within my province to deal with it here. But there are aspects in what it is deserving of favourable consideration.

"I am glad indeed, that Sir Steyning Edgerley made his announcement about the Shapurji Bengali School and at the same time I trust it will be recognised that all of those cases must be treated on their merits and that it must not be laid down as a general principle that Government is obliged to find one quarter or one-half according to the contribution made by the Municipality or private donor.

"I also find myself in strong agreement with Sir S. Edgerley that hostels should be self-supporting.

"Mr. Selby made an allusion to the centralising of the schools of a technical character. I find myself in warm agreement with him in that statement. I have had occasion to visit these schools and at times I could have almost wept at the pitiable conditions in which I have found them. The pupils were not learning much and if I might quote the axiom of the Bourbons referred to by my Hon'ble friend, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, they seemed to have even forgotten the craft of their forefathers. I feel convinced that if you want good technical schools you must have proper teachers and if you refuse these you will never get skilled artisans or pupils who can go out in the world to make provisions for themselves in life.

"There is only one other small matter—Sanitation—a matter mentioned by Sir Steyning Edgerley. I should like to say it should be extended to villages and not only to towns which already have their own bigger schemes. I should like to see it extended to the smaller towns. I have had some conversation with an Indian gentleman of very enlightened views who thought it to be an essential provision of Government that they should insist on improved sanitation throughout the Presidency.

I will now conclude my remarks. Well, we now find ourselves taking another step down that avenue leading to what, we hope, will prove a long series of fat and fruitful years for this Presidency.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL.

This concluded the Budget discussion and the Council then proceeded to consider the Improvement Trust Amendment Bill which was read a first time, and the Council adjourned.

Further Speeches.

The following are further speeches delivered at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona on Saturday.

THE CHIEF OF ICHALKARANJI.

The Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji congratulated the Government on being able to place before the Council a prosperity budget for the first time after the year 1896, and expressed the hope that they had now entered on an era of prosperity, and that there would be a succession of good seasons. Proceeding, he said: All of us have read in the papers with interest that it is proposed to constitute an advisory council of notable people in order to elicit Indian opinion and diffuse information about Government's intentions. We do not yet know on what principle this assembly is to be constituted, and whether there is to be a council for the Government of India alone or separate councils for the different Presidencies also. If this Government has got any voice in the matter, I would urge on your Excellency to press the claims of this Presidency for a separate advisory council. It would not do if we want to know the opinion of the people of this vast empire to have one council for the whole country. It is necessary to have different councils for the different Presidencies. The Government of India have shown very great liberality in deciding to give an annual assignment to this Presidency for expenditure on famine relief. In famine years the receipts fall far short of the estimates and the expenditure exceeds all calculation. Unless the Imperial Government comes to the assistance of the Provincial Governments they find it very hard to make the two ends meet. As a result of this the different departments are made to starve and even pressing reforms have to be postponed for years. With the new arrangement the finances of this Government will not be dislocated as has been the case during the past famines. It is to be hoped that your Excellency's Government will not be slow to bring into effect the several reforms that have been delayed so long.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

We ought to be thankful to the Government of India for their wisdom in laying down the policy of making primary education free and promising to give facilities to the Provincial Governments for carrying it out. As it is the duty of the head of every family not to allow the members to grow up in ignorance, it is also the duty of the State to take care that no one is allowed to remain uneducated. From the administrative point of view also the spread of education is desirable. The difficult problem relating to the working of the different departments such as Police become easy of solution as people receive more education. In some quarters there is a tendency to suppose that the difficulties of administration increase with the spread of knowledge. This is obviously wrong. If actual difficulties in administration are found as education spreads, they do not owe their existence to the spread of knowledge, but they are due to some defect in imparting knowledge or to some drawback in the administrative machinery. The spread of knowledge by itself is bound to be a blessing both to the Government and to the people. I am thoroughly convinced that many of the existing problems, social, moral, as well as political, will solve themselves with the spread of education. It is a long step from free to compulsory education but then as Government are about to find their way to make primary education free, it is but natural to expect that they would bestir themselves, seriously to have the attendance in the schools largely increased. In these days of civilisation it would be a reproach to the British Government, who rightly consider themselves the most enlightened among European nations, that in this country a very large portion of the population should not be able to read and write. In my humble opinion it would not suffice merely to abolish fees in primary schools. In order that the people should avail themselves more largely of the concession, it is necessary that vigorous efforts should be made to induce parents to send their children to school. To gradually accomplish this, I would suggest, that more village schools of a simple model should be opened. At present every four villages out of five are without a school and unless more villages are supplied with schools and steps taken to increase very considerably, the attendance in them, education would not make rapid advance. In this connection I would suggest that a great deal would be achieved by

ENCOURAGING VILLAGERS

to co-operate with Government in opening a school in their village. From my limited experience I think that if villagers are properly approached, it is not that they are unwilling to co-operate with officials if they take a sympathetic interest in the establishment of a school in their village. If instead of appointing a Government nominee to a village school, the villagers were called upon to select if possible, their own teacher they naturally take interest in him and assist him in his work. The teacher on his part tries to please the villagers and the result is that they together work smoothly. No doubt in this way it would not be always possible to secure efficient teachers but men able to teach the three R's would be available. It would not be possible to secure the sympathy and the interest of villagers if Government were to appoint their own man as he is often found to be indifferent towards the villagers who naturally do not care to assist him in his work. In the case of such schools, the curriculum should, as far as possible, conform to that prevailing in the old indigenous schools to which people are accustomed. It would also not be possible to spend a large amount on the erection of school buildings of the approved pattern in so many villages all at once. Some of the existing buildings of the village such as part of the chavdi, temple or a house belonging to one of the villagers should be utilised for the purpose of the school. The people, i.e., the villagers live all their lives in such humble dwellings and the indigenous village schools are also held in similar buildings. This idea of locating schools in the above buildings need not therefore be highly disapproved. As years pass by, it may be possible to provide buildings for schools in villages where sufficient number of boys is found to attend the school. But the difficulty of providing suitable buildings in the initial stage should not be allowed to come in the way of opening new schools. But in order to achieve this large increase of attendance, the co-operation and personal and active interest of the officers of all departments such as revenue, police, judicial, as well as educational is necessary.

DECCAN ARISTOCRACY.

While dealing with this subject of education, I should like to draw attention to a proposal that I had a few years ago made in the council, of establishing an institution in a suitable place for the education of the scions of the aristocracy in the Deccan. As funds were not then available, and as also few people only showed their inclination of availing themselves of such an institution if established, the project, I think, was then given up, and the few students that could have joined such an institution here, were sent to Rajkot. I, however, think there is a very strong case for establishing a separate institution for the Deccan. Looking to the fact that mediocre students from these parts easily top their classes at Rajkot and also the fact that they finish the course much earlier, I think the course of instruction there is very easy for the Deccan boys. I know of an instance of a student who has to remain at the institution in the highest class as the top boy for some years without there being any prospect of his prosecuting his studies further with much profit. Then again the expenses of that institution are within the means of a few families only on this side. For this reason I should suggest that an institution should be established on this side, where a course of education suited to the intelligence and capacity of the Deccanis would be imparted, and yet where the scale of expenses would not be beyond the means of the majority of the aristocracy in the Deccan. The difficulty of securing students for such an institution is felt all over India, and can be met by Government by only one means, namely, sympathetic and energetic interest in the institution by Government and its highest officers.

INAMDARS' GRIEVANCES.

Now, I come to the question in which I feel specially interested, viz., the Inamdars. I have been ventilating the grievances of this class in this Council for the last ten years. From the replies of Government received in the beginning it appeared that Government were not aware of the existing hardships as they were not brought to their notice. Later on, when they were satisfied of the justness of the complaints Government recognized the necessity of devising some means for their redress and several orders were passed, which it was fondly hoped, would be of great use in giving relief. It has, however, been found from experience that after all they are not much better off with those orders. The real difficulty, I hope it is now admitted on all hands, lies, in the fact that the work of actual collection rest with people over whom the inamdar has no control whatsoever. The successive bad seasons were no doubt partly responsible for the accumulation of large arrears of revenue in alienated villages, but the Inamdars can certainly claim that these should not be in a larger proportion than in the neighbouring Government villages. The tenants know full well that the Inamdars are not able to take any coercive steps if they do not pay the land revenue in time; but they will have simply to proceed against them in the Revenue Court which can at the most pass a decree in their favour. The decrees of these Courts are not of much use to the Inamdars unless the village officers assist them in their execution. I would, therefore, urge, that unless a radical change in the provisions of the Land Revenue Code relating to the collection of the Inamdar's revenue is made their grievances in this matter will not be redressed adequately.

With a view to remove the Inamdars' disabilities and to enable them to secure the enhanced revenue from lands appropriated to non-agricultural purposes without being obliged to seek the assistance of the civil court, Government framed certain draft rules which were published in the "Bombay Government Gazette." Copies of the draft rules were sent to several persons for their opinion. From the letters that I received from some Inamdars on this question, it appeared that considerable misunderstanding existed about the object and the effect of the rules. I had given my opinion at the time that with a few modifications the rules would work to the advantage of the Inamdars. I am glad to observe that they were carefully considered and practically given effect to. From the changes which have been made in the rules now published and the press note, the misunderstanding will be removed and object and the effect of the rules would be properly understood. Government deserve the gratitude of the Inamdars for removing their disabilities in this matter and relieving them from seeking the assistance of civil courts. These would confer great benefit on Inamdars whose villages are situated near large towns.

THE HON. MR. SADIK ALI.

THE WANTS OF SIND.

The Hon. Sheikh Sadik Ali said: Your Excellency,—In the civil budget estimate under the head Contributions no grants for village sanitation appears to have been provided. Nor do I find any grants provided for aid to Sanitary Committees. In Sind which is known to be a far backward province in sanitation, some aid from the provincial revenues in this direction is very necessary as the Local Funds are not able to do much in the way of sanitary improvements. I know that a share of expenses incurred by sanitary committees is contributed by Government but that share is too small and for more than six months in each year it is not paid in time, and the establishment employed for sweeping the streets and lanes (and that is the only agency which the sanitary committees are able to entertain for sanitary purposes) gets no pay for nearly half the year until the funds provided in the budget are made available. May I venture to suggest that the duty of paying the wages of this establishment regularly and punctually be imposed upon the District and Taluka Local Boards, who should not wait until the Government contribution is actually drawn, but should pay the men from their own funds and recoup their own balance when the Government grant is received.

I also venture to point out that in Sind the best season for constructing and sinking (the masonry cylinder of) wells for drinking purposes is between April and June, when the subsoil water goes down to its lowest depth, but the Government contribution for such wells is not available until the season passes away. May not the Local Boards be required to pay the Government share also along with their own and recover it later on in order that the construction and completion of the wells be carried out before the end of June.

THE HON. SYED ZAIN EL EDRUS.

The Hon. Syed Zain el Edrus said:—Your Excellency,—I have carefully perused the financial statement of your Excellency's Government for the year 1907-8 and after comparing it, by the light of the elaborate explanations given by my honourable friend, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, under each head of receipts and disbursements, with the final accounts for the year 1905-6, with the revised estimates of 1906-7, and with the budget estimates of 1907-8, I find that there is nothing to object to, or criticise, but, on the contrary, everything to support. I congratulate Government on the favourable prospects of the season and earnestly hope that all may pass well and that the Budget forecast may be carried through without any appreciable change.

It is satisfactory to note that the reorganization of the excise and police establishments has now been duly provided for and, it is hoped that with increased expenditure will likewise increase the efficiency and moral tone of those establishments. I do not think that it would be out of place to suggest here that in larger cities the officers in charge of police stations should be those holding the grade of Inspectors and not Sub-Inspectors. The necessity for such an arrangement is obvious and more in keeping with the responsibilities attaching to City Police Stations, as compared with Taluka Police Stations.

Dealing with the appointment of Sanitary Engineer, I am inclined to support it on grounds of public policy, but, I am afraid, that circumstance, as Mofussil Municipalities generally are at present, it would be difficult to turn to good account any advice that may be imparted to them by the Sanitary Engineer, however valuable it may be. If they tried to do so they would be adding to the indebtedness which they are wallowing in already, unless Government were pleased to come to their help with a liberal grant-in-aid. This, however, Government undertake to do, consistently with the means at their disposal, and I doubt not that the benefits accruing from the appointment would soon be manifest were such help sought for.

Turning to works of public utility, I venture to suggest for the consideration of Government the advisability of reviving and carrying to completion the irrigation projects initiated by Government some years back in the Surat District. In the Broach District, too, irrigation works can be introduced without much difficulty. The advantages derivable from the canal system cannot be over-rated, and in seasons of drought and famine, in particular, it would form a positive boon. Sir Theodore Hope when Collector of Surat took a keen interest in the matter, and, I submit, it would be well worth the while of Government to see perfected and carried into practical effect a scheme on which an enormous outlay had already been incurred by them, and the practicability and efficacy thereof scientifically solved and determined. Were such a system introduced into the Surat District, and even elsewhere, the first advantage to be secured thereby, as a matter of certainty would be a double crop during ordinary seasons. It is a well known fact, that owing to paucity of rain during recent years there has been a marked diminution in the rice crop in the Surat District, while certain species known as "Sukhwel" and other rice indigenous to the district which commanded a great market, have practically died out, and what is called Delhi rice, imported from Delhi, is used instead by the people. The sugarcane crop would again be considerably enhanced by irrigational measures, and the growth of Egyptian cotton would be an accomplishment, yielding as it would to the ryots a double gain as compared with Indian cotton. In short, new life would be infused into the agricultural classes, and the Government revenue from land rendered more solid and certain, and the necessity for granting large remissions almost year after year and suspending recoveries absolutely avoided. It is scarcely necessary to say that in return for the outlays which irrigation works would entail a substantial water-rate would be secured to Government, which it would be perfectly within the means of the ryots to pay in addition to the land assessment. What Government are pleased to do for Sind might well be done for Gujarat, wherever irrigation works are practicable, placing Gujarat in the same category as Sind in so far as rainfall is concerned.

LOCAL BOARD SCHOOLS.

Finally, I would request the attention of Government to the insufficiency of Local Board schools in the rural districts. My personal knowledge in this behalf is, of course, confined to the Surat and Broach Districts, but I have reason to believe, that the same complaint exists in other parts of Gujarat also. I would, at the same time, suggest the expediency of introducing into village schools a course for imparting primary tuition in agriculture, in addition to other subjects. Nothing would, I think, be more interesting to the son of an agriculturist than to know, when at school, what part he would have to play in the field in pursuit of his ancestral avocation, and by dint of instruction acquired from book knowledge to reduce it to practice with consistency of understanding and marked facility. It is admitted on all hands that elementary education in agriculture is an indispensable condition and the matter seems to have attracted the attention of Government also, but I have my doubts whether a college or a high school started on an elaborate scale in the Presidency would, of itself, suffice to meet the requirements of sons of the poorer cultivators. It is purely a question of means whether all alike would be able to take advantage of the benefits of a single institution. To my mind, nine tenths of the boys would probably not be, in which case the suggestion which I have made cannot but be productive of immense good to them. For the matter of that, they might join the college, or high school, later on if they like, and add to the knowledge they have already received in their villages.

(Continued on page 7.)

* The project has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and a good commencement has been made.

† Plans and estimates complete and submitted to the Government of India.

‡ Preliminary report submitted to the Government of India.

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THEVANDRUM, S. INDIA
27th April, 1907.

DR. T. A. SANDEN.

DEAR SIR,—I have worn one of your Hercules Electric Belts now nearly every night, for 3 or 4 months, and find it has benefitted my health very considerably. I have suffered for a good many years from indigestion and heart-burn and tried the Belt—I must confess, with a good deal of scepticism at first—on your recommendation, for these ailments; I very soon found that it was doing me good, and at the present time I am very little troubled with either of these complaints, in consequence my health in every way is very much improved.

I would strongly advise others, who suffer similarly, to try what your Belts will do for them; and I have much pleasure in giving you permission to make use of this testimony to their efficiency.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(sd.) A. D. ADAMS.

There are no doubt many who have a further investigation in mind, but would prefer so as to drop me a line, asking for my books. They do so now. It is never too late to mend. A post card with your name and address will bring you a lot of valuable information free of all costs.

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THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued.)

THE HON. MR. DIKSHIT.

THE SYSTEM OF REVENUE COLLECTOR.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit in the course of a very lengthy speech said:—May it please your Excellency,—I must in the first place congratulate my hon. friend Mr. Muir-Mackenzie. On his being able to redeem the promise which he gave to the Council last year about introducing the Budget as early as June, I must also congratulate him on his successful endeavour to make the Financial Statement more informing and intelligible to the public. The congratulations, however, which he would like most are on the fact of the Presidency generally having passed through a good year and the prospects of having another good year. I venture to submit that the improvement under Land Revenue which is the principal head of the Budget is due in no small measure to the Land Revenue Amendment Act of 1901. That Act has provided local officers with a very powerful engine for extracting the last pie which a Ryot can pay either out of his own resources or by borrowing. The power of forfeiture coupled with the power to dispose of the forfeited lands in any way local officers please is the most efficient machine that could possibly have been invented to drain the Ryot dry of his belongings and his credit.

About the year 1904-05 Government say in their Administration Report of that year that a rainfall both insufficient and unseasonable added one more lean year to the records of this unfortunate Presidency. And yet in this year as many as 14,120 acres were forfeited in Gujarat where the failure of the monsoon was most pronounced, out of which only 263 acres were given back on lease for one year and 2,679 acres on lease for over ten years to the original holders. The figures for my division are however still more apalling. There as many as 24,379 acres were forfeited out of which only 1,043 acres, i. e., less than five per cent. were given back to the original holders and that too on a non-transferable lease of over ten years. The season of 1905-06 was most unfavourable to the Deccan and the Karnatak. And yet in that year over 8,000 acres were forfeited in the Central Division for non-payment of Land Revenue out of which only 194 acres, i. e., about 2 per cent. and half were restored to the original holders on old terms and 131 acres, i. e., about 1 per cent. and a half on a non-transferable lease for over ten years. More than half the land so forfeited was in the five districts of which I have just given the crop estimate to figures and though they were smitten so hard lands were forfeited in every one of them. These figures show clearly that local officers were by no means show in availing themselves of the weapon of forfeiture with which they were invested by the Act of 1901. The courts of local officers have no doubt brought a large sum of money to the coffers of the state and perhaps expressions of good-will from their superior officers, but it must be remembered that the blessing of the Ryots and the satisfaction arising from having a happy and contended peasantry are objects as worthy as if no worthies than the good-will of superior officers and the improvement of prospects in the service. The new rules about suspensions and remissions of land revenue are a district improvement over the old rules though it is to be regretted that the distinction between the Deccan and the other parts of the Presidency is still maintained in the matter of collection of suspended revenue. I hope Government will see their way to abolish it. The public, of course, appreciate the spirit of sympathy breathed in them.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

Last year after placing before the Council certain facts and figures relating to the working of the forest administration of the central circle I had prayed that the agricultural population might be treated with leniency and consideration and that steps might be taken for a cheaper supply of fuel grass and grazing to them. My honourable friend naturally expressed himself unable to offer off hand a detailed reply to what he called by indictment. I have no desire to repeat the indictment or to tire the Council with any further figures on the subject. But I cannot help repeating my prayer. The general principal laid down by Government are such as levy very little to be desired. It is, however, in the application of them that difficulties come in and even with the best of intentions the results achieved are hardly satisfactory. In some places the privilege which the people have all along enjoyed of bringing head-loads from the jungle has recently been taken away. That had deprived the aboriginal classes of a means of earning their livelihood and made fuel and fodder much dearer than before. Again in some other places the fee that had been imposed for removing fire-wood has been considerably enhanced. A rise in the price of fire-wood forces the Ryot to use cow dung cakes as fuel and there by the supply of manure is considerably reduced. Again such rise adds materially to the cost of living which as is well known has already risen too high for the middle and poor classes. I have received information that in some places the Ryots are prohibited from cutting fire-wood, bamboos, etc., even from lands belonging to them. Is this not forest conservancy with a vengence? I welcome the announcement made in the Financial Statement that a scheme for increases in the numbers and emoluments of the employes of the Forest Department is pending consideration by the Government of India. It is, however, not clear whether the proposed increase in the emoluments is confined to the higher subordinates of the Department or extends to the lowest branches of the service. The Department is one which affords ample opportunities for levying black mail and not a little of the irritation of the public against the Department is due to the way in which it is actually worked by the lower subordinates and it is as necessary if not more so to improve their status and pay as that of the upper subordinates.

EDUCATION AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Coming to the head of education it is satisfactory to note that we are on a fair way to see primary education made free . . . . I . . . . I observe that under the head of contributions from Provincial to local, the education grant to District Local Boards for schools is the same as it was last year, but the Budget Estimate shows that the number of primary school teachers has increased from 9,766 to 10,356, i. e., an increase of 590 against which, however, there is a diminution of 75 in the number of pupil teachers. The minimum salary of primary school teachers is Rs. 7. Having regard to the fact that the cost of living has considerably increased, Government will be pleased to consider whether that minimum might not be increased. As to the provision made in the Budget for quarters for a second Professor at the Deccan College, I would like to know whether it is intended to provide quarters for all the Professors of Government Colleges or whether the providing of quarters for a second Professor is deemed desirable only in the case of the Deccan College. I would conclude my remarks on the head of education by urging an extention of the system of providing hostels for high schools.

Another matter on which I have reason to be gratified is that the suggestion which I ventured to make some time ago about grants-in-aid to local bodies for sanitary works has at last commended itself to Government. Government have recently introduced the system of getting the accounts of Mofussil Municipalities audited by their own officers. That is a step in the right direction and is calculated to lead to the removal of any abuses that may be existing in the working of those bodies and to make Municipal administration more regular. Government will, however, ever I trust recognize that the charges which they impose on Municipalities for meeting the expenses of the auditorial staff are considerably heavier than the Municipalities have been paying for their audit. Would it be too much to ask Government not to charge the Municipalities anything for such audit or if that is not possible then to levy nominal fees and for the purpose. It is high time that the elective element in the Municipalities was increased and the City Municipalities at least given the right to elect their own presidents. Considering further that the object is to educate the people to manage their own local affairs and also the power which Government officers can wield if they are so minded, it should, I submit, be laid down that Government officers are not eligible for election to the Municipal bodies. In practice they have hitherto abstained as a rule from seeking election to popular bodies, but recent events show that unless the practice is sanctioned by legislation it is apt to be departed from and that in that case it would not be difficult to convert the popular into an official body.

As to the provision in the Budget for the pay of a High Court Judge on inspection duty, I understand that the Hon. Justice Heaton has made certain suggestions to subordinate Judges about the working of their Courts. May I ask that such of the suggestions if any as may be general application may be published so that the public also may know and profit by them. I do not wish to take up the time of the Council by going over the other heads of the Budget. I cannot, however, help recognizing the fact that the new arrangement made with reference to famine expenditure the credit for which belongs in no small measure to the Hon. Mr. Logan is a considerable improvement on the old one. Let us hope that the efforts of our friend Sir Steying Edgerley will meet with equal success and that the suggestions made by him at the Viceroy's Council will bear fruit.

If only remains for me to congratulate my hon. friend Mr. Muir Mackenzie on starting the year with the record balance of over a crore of Rupees. I tender him my congratulations most cheerfully and at the same express the hope that he may see his way to utilize some portion of it in giving substantial relief to the Ryots of the Deccan who have been smitten so hard by to quote his own words the seemingly unending struggle with adverse seasons.

IRRIGATION.

The Hon. Member referred next to irrigation and emphasised the importance of linking up important works with the Ghats. Expert investigation, he further said, has shown that great possibilities of storage supply in the Ghats exist even greater than were estimated by the commission. And now that it has been decided to embark upon such a scheme of Ghat-fed irrigational supply, may I ask Government to consider whether the period of construction might not be advantageously abridged by a rapid and vigorous prosecution of the projected work. It has been rightly decided to meet the expenditure involved by Loan. It is not, however, desirable that the Loans should be debited to the famine insurance grant and for two reasons (1) the famine insurance grant is in itself a small grant and subject to limitations and countless claim and (2) the projected work would have not only a protective value, but will be good works of a remunerative character. I would propose that the loans required should be debited to the general public works account. Twenty-five to thirty lakhs a year for purposes such construction would not be too heavy and expenditure considering the urgency of the works projected.

As a necessary condition precedent to the initiation of the new irrigational programme it seems desirable, as recommended by the irrigation commission, that there should be a thorough and systematic investigation of possibility of irrigational storage in the Ghat and comprehensive examination of available sites for such works.

As to our existing water rates I venture to submit: (1) that the scale fixed is too high—higher than in any other province of British India; (2) that such heavy ratings one of the causes tending to restrict extension of irrigation on these works; and (3) that the rates already so high are being steadily enhanced—the enhancement following no defined certain or understood rule—and with the resultant evil of added burden and instability.

SIR GEORGE ARBUTHNOT.

Committed to the Sessions.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

At the Egmore Police Court to-day the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. E. Clarke passed orders committing Sir George Arbuthnot to the Sessions on the following charges:—

That you between 16th and 19th day of October, 1906, at Georgetown, Madras, having arranged with the Agent of Rajah V. Kishun Bahadur that if you were allowed to retain the said Rajah's fixed deposit of Rs. 3,50,000 for a certain period you would pay interest thereon amounting Rs. 17,500 at once, did cheat the said Rajah V. Kishun Bahadur by delivering to his agent Kistniah a cheque for Rs. 17,500 on 20th October, 1906, for interest, the aforesaid cheque being drawn onthe Bank of Madras, knowing at the time of such delivery that such a cheque could not and would not be cashed, thereby deceived the said Rajah V. Kishun Bahadur and induced him to allow you to retain the said deposit of Rs. 3,50,000 which otherwise he would not have allowed you to retain and you have thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 417 I. P. C. within the cognisance of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, and I hereby direct you be tried by said Court on the said charge.

That you being principal partner of Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. Bankers and Merchants of Madras, such firm being also Secretaries and Treasurers of the Madras Equitable Assurance Society and being a member of such firm of Arbuthnot and Co. on 31st July, 1906, you were entrusted with a sum of Rs. 89,272—5—7 by the Society for certain special purposes, to wit: (*a*) out of a portion of such Rs. 89,272-5-7 to satisfy outstanding claims accounting at such date to Rs. 73,423, and (*b*) out of another portion or of such sum in trust, of Rs. 75,000 in purchase of Government Paper, have in violation of the trust so reposed in you only spent Rs. 54,705-15-7 in the purchase of such paper and not accounted for either the sum of Rs. 20,294-0-5, the balance which should have been expended in the purchase of Government Paper, or the balance of Rs. 14,272-5-7 which should have been expended in satisfying outstanding claims and thereby dishonestly misappropriated and converted to your own use the sum of Rs. 34,566-6-0 and you have thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 406, 409 and 403, I. P. C. within the cognisance of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, I hereby direct you to be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

Mr. W. E. Clarke, at the Egmore Police Court to-day read out the following charges to Sir George Arbuthnot:—"That you being the Principal Partner in India of the firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras, Bankers and Merchants, of which firm Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. were the Managing Agents of, and had as such full and absolute control over, the affairs of the Company called the Arbuthnot's Industrials, Ld., did, at Madras, violate the trust reposed in your firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., as Managing Agents aforesaid, in the manner following:—

(1) By, as such Managing Agents at Madras on 31st December, 1906, paying off the debt of Rs. 5 lakhs due by the firm of Arbuthnot and Co. to the Bank of Madras, with the proceeds of five pro-notes of Rs. 1 lakh each, dated respectively 25th January, 1905, the property of the Arbuthnot's Industrials, thereby dishonestly misappropriating and converting to your own use the property of the said Industrials, Ld., in violation of the trust connected with the same, and you have thereby committed offences punishable under Sections 406 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognisance of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

(2) By, as such Managing Agents aforesaid, raising a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs in debentures at Madras on the 21st October, 1905, from the firm of Arbuthnot and Co., though at that date there was no such necessity for such loan being raised on behalf of the Arbuthnot's Industrials, and the firm of Arbuthnot and Co. at such date owed the said Industrials Rs 4,70,877, and utilising monies obtained on the security of such debentures to the amount of £60,000 or thereabouts from Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., for the purposes of the firm of Arbuthnot and Co. of Madras. No portion of such sum was used for the benefit of the Industrials or in accordance with the resolution authorising the expenditure of the money to be raised on a debenture loan for Rs. 10 lakhs and which was passed by the Managing Agents of the Industrials, Ld., dated 12th July, 1905; and that you have thereby dishonestly misappropriated and converted to your own use, as partner of the firm of Arbuthnot and Co., monies of the Industrials, Ld., in violation of the express trust connected with the same, and thus committed offences punishable under sections 406 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code within the cognisance of the High Court of Judicature at Madras;

(3) That as such Managing Agents aforesaid, you, on 21st July, 1906, at Madras, lent Rs. 2 lakhs, the property of the Industrials, Ld., to the Mysore Sugar Company, for the benefit of the firm of Arbuthnot and Co., and when the said Mysore Sugar Company was, to your knowledge, in insolvent condition, thereby dishonestly misappropriating the said sum of Rs. 2 lakhs and converting it to the use of Arbuthnot and Co., in violation of your trust as Managing Agents of the said Industrials, Ld.; and thus committed offences punishable under Sections 406 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognisance of the High Court of Judicature at Madras: And I hereby direct you to be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

His Worship then asked the accused whether he had any list of witnesses to be put in. He reminded him that if he had, this was the time to do so.

Sir Henry King, on behalf of the accused, undertook to file a list of witnesses within a fortnight.

The accused was then remanded to custody.

GOLF AT MADRAS.

Bombay Medal Won by Captain Riach.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

The Golf competition for Bombay Medal, the conditions being two rounds on the Guindy links, was competed on Saturday when the medal was won by Captain G. H. Riach who did well to be the only 6-down to bogey considering the high wind which made putting very difficult. Mr. Bidie who was playing very steady golf throughout, was second, being 7-down.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 5,716, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 438. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 93,828, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 7,130.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

BY

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XXI—GOODE AND BARSTON.

In a narrow but important street in Liverpool, Goode and Barston's shop front stretched for many yards along the pavement. No frills or laces, no hats or bonnets, not even cloths or tweed materials were there to attract the eye, but wheels and chains and intricate machinery, ploughs, harrows, churns, and farm implements of every description, in a bewildering assemblage stood one behind another. Sometimes a rough-garbed man, ruddy-faced and business-like, stopped to examine a machine that took his fancy, pondered awhile, went steadily into the shop and was lost to view for a full hour or two, coming out again with a more or less satisfied look on his sober face. He had spent his money, and as he believed to advantage, but in the small space of Goode and Barston's establishment there was no room to experiment with the big revolving arms which perhaps were to toss the new-mown hay, or to swish round the long swathes of barley on some upland field. So there was always a certain anxiety in the expression of the faces that emerged from Goode and Barston's shop. There was a sober look also on the face of a broad-shouldered young man who was coming up the street with the free and swinging gait of one who was accustomed to plenty of room. He was strong enough, and broad enough to ignore the jostling and crowding in Thring Street. Reaching the shop front, he came to a standstill, and examined the intricate machinery with much apparent interest. His crisp brown hair and clear blue eyes spoke of a different life to that of Thring Street but still he seemed well content, and even pleased with his inspection of Goode and Barston's stock. With a satisfied look he stepped firmly through the swing door, and addressing a man who stood inside said:

"Can I see Mr. Goode?"

"Mr. Goode?" said the man with a stolid face, and he deliberately finished his oiling before he answered further. "He is not here to-day."

"Will he be here to-morrow?" said Gwil, for it was he: and while the man disappeared somewhere into the background the customer chafed impatiently.

"Yes," said the man, emerging from the maze of wheels, "he will be here to-morrow."

The next day Mr. Goode was within, but Gwil waited long after sending in his name before he was admitted to see him, and he was rather disappointed at the latter's cool reception of him.

"I am Gwilym Parry, who sent you two models some time ago," said Gwil, "and I have here your letter approving of them and bidding me call here at the beginning of July. It was the 1st yesterday, and you see I have not delayed long."

"E—r, yes, of course. I remember you did send us some. Let me see." And disappearing into an inner room he left Gwil to his own reflections, which were still tinged with rosy hues in spite of his cool reception.

"'Tis the way with business men," he thought. "It doesn't do for them to show too much interest in the things they are going to buy. When they are selling it is quite a different affair," and he waited as patiently as he could, until the head of the firm returned with a satisfied look on his face, from which Gwil augured well.

"Yes, here they are. I am very glad I found them. Really, you know, Mr. Parry, we have so many things of the kind sent us that sometimes it is difficult to lay one's hand upon them at once," and he handed the little box to Gwil with a pleased smile.

"I can quite understand that," said the latter. "But you said you thought they were well conceived and likely to be taken up, sir."

"Ah, yes, of course, I had forgotten that part of it. I took them for inspection on Mr. Lucas's recommendation, didn't I? He is a great friend of mine, and I have examined them—er, and—er, given them my serious consideration. They are very clever, but in fact we are selling a threshing machine at present which has the very improvements embodied in your model. You have not patented it, have you?"

"No, Sir, I waited to hear your opinion of it first."

"Will you step this way?"

Gwil followed him into the background, where a door opened into a large building, in which farm implements of every description straddled about the floor.

"Now, here it is," said Mr. Goode. "This thresher is almost a counterpart of your model. It has been in use almost a year in England, and has taken well in America."

"I see," said Gwil, staring at the scarlet machine as if it had been a hobgoblin. "I see. Used in America! My own ideas!" And he turned a pale face to his companion. "Then that means that my inventions have been forestalled!"

"Just so."

"And therefore——"

"And therefore, of course, well. I have just returned them to you."

Shocked and dismayed, Gwil stood a moment as if paralysed.

"Then that means," he said at last, "that my work is useless. Would no other firm take it, do you think?"

"You can try, certainly," said Mr. Goode, leading the way back to the front shop, "but, of course, you must see that as your ideas have already been exploited both here and in America you have no chance of selling them again. And the other little machine, the chimney cleaner, is not at all our line, and if I am not greatly mistaken, has already been tried and found unsatisfactory by another firm."

"I see," said poor Gwil, who had turned very pale, "'tis bad news for me! I had counted so much upon your taking up."

"Um, yes; but these little disappointments cannot be helped, you see," and he looked at his watch.

"I am sorry I have an appointment at 12, and must wish you good morning. Ah! here is Mr. Lucas. By-the-bye," he added, "you know him, it was he who introduced you to us." And Gwil like a drowning man catching at a straw, turned eagerly to look at a pleasant-faced portly man, who wound his way between the machines, and after a friendly greeting with the manager looked curiously towards Gwil.

"This is Mr. Gwilym Parry, whose models you asked us to consider."

"Ah, indeed!" said the new comer. "The son of my old friend, poor William Parry. I was very sorry to hear of his death."

"Death! Is my father dead?" said Gwil.

"Didn't you know it? I'm awfully sorry. But surely you were written to?"

"I never received any letter," said Gwil. "Who would write to me? Where was it? How was it?"

"Ah! I see," said Mr. Lucas, "the letter has miscarried somehow. And you knew nothing about it until I blurted it out to you now?"

"Certainly not, sir, my plans are all upset by this information."

"Well, come and dine with me this evening, and we will talk it all over. At present I must keep my engagement with Mr. Goode. Mind, I shall expect you punctually at seven. No ceremony, you know, an old bachelor's establishment, so don't bother to dress. There's my card," and he passed on into an inner room, leaving Gwil standing more dazed and bewildered than he had ever been in his life. He turned out into the street, and entering a restaurant, sat down to think while he pretended to eat. His father dead! His models rejected! What chance had he of bettering his condition, and how much more impossible than ever was it for him to make a home for Olwen. Ah! how quickly it faded away, that dream of breaking in upon the formality of her town life with the call, "Come Olwen, come back to the woods with me!" How grey and stale and unprofitable everything looked, and how they rang in his ears, those words which had haunted him so often. "Gwil Parry is an honourable fellow." "Yes, I must give her up." he said, "I must not dare to bind her to a man who is absolutely without any prospect of earning a livelihood. For myself I can work, and easily earn enough for food and lodgings, but to marry Olwen Meyric! To make a home for her! What prospect of that? None!" And he watched the hurrying business men, and the gaily-dressed women who sat down to their lunches around him, and wondered if there was amongst them one who was in such poor and hopeless circumstances as himself. He paid almost his last coppers for his modest meal, and returned to Vermont Street, where his lodging was situated, with a heart weighed down with trouble. John Wilson, who had just come home to his dinner, was profuse in his expressions of sympathy, when informed of the disappointment which had awaited his lodger's visit to Thring Street.

"Well, to be sure," he said, "who'd a thought that now? Your father dead! And your models refused! Bad luck and no mistake! Well, I never!" and he slipped off his basket of tools, and sat down to his meal with an air of deep concern. As for Polly, she fell into her usual frame of mind when any disappointment occurred to her, and solaced herself by rating the firm of Goode and Barston.

"Goode and Barston indeed! Bad and Barston, I call 'em, the swindlers! A-keeping your models there all this time, and then turning round with a cool, 'Take 'em back, I don't want 'em!' The blackguards! They ought to be 'ad up, they ought."

Gwil tried to laugh as he turned in to the little parlour, in which his meals were served. The door into the passage was open, as likewise was the kitchen door opposite, so that the meals partook much on the character of family affairs, although Polly Wilson insisted upon according to Gwil the distinction of dining in the parlour.

"Well," he said, taking up his blackhandled knife and fork, "Goode or Bad and Barston, this Irish stew is splendid, Mrs. Wilson! But dear anwl! I must eat no more of your stews and steaks."

"Why not?" asked husband and wife together.

"Because I've spent my money, and have no prospect of making more. On my word, Wilson, I think I'd better try your cheerful trade, if you can fied a hole I can slip into."

"Right you are," said John Wilson. "There's always people wanting coffins." For John Wilson had retired from the road, and entered the lugubrious occupation of an undertaker.

When seven o'clock came, Gwil was standing at Mr. Lucas's door rather nervously awaiting an answer to his ring at the bell, nervousness that entirely disappeared when he entered the comfortable, homely, dining-room where Mr. Lucas was accustomed to dispense his hospitality to all sorts and conditions of men.

Two other guests entered also, and they sat down to dinner, a friendly quartette. When later on they looked at each other through the curling smoke of their pipes and cigars, Gwil thought he had never seen a face so full of the strong and gracious attributes that should dwell in every human soul, as his host's.

With a Welshman's single idea of enjoyment, he had brought with him his meladone. "Perhaps," he had thought with rustic simplicity, "they will ask me to sing, and its accompaniment will give me courage."

The conversation soon turned upon the subject of music. What company of Welshmen ever consorted long together without touching upon that art so beloved by them? And it was not long before Gwil's meladone was brought in from the hall, where he had modestly left it. Mr. Lucas seized upon it at once, examined it eagerly, and apparently with great interest.

"This," he said, "is very ingenious, and may supply a great need in instruments of this kind. Very simple, too," he exclaimed, holding it up to the light. "Well, the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the proof of the instrument is the music it makes. Come, play us a tune upon it."

"With or without the voice?" said Gwil.

"Oh! with, and without," said Mr. Lucas laughing. "Well, begin with the voice." And Gwil began the old song which had lured and charmed Olwen in the depths of the Coed du woods. Before he had sung many bars, the company of three were listening intently, charmed by the voice, and the mellow notes of the accompaniment, but Gwil would have given words if he could have changed the tune, or if he had chosen another. Anyone but this which brought so vividly before him Olwen's fair face, the brown eyes raised smilingly to his, while with upheld finger she drew attention to the cuckoo's song that echoed through the glade. The memories that swept over him awoke so strong a longing in his heart," that for the life of him he could not restrain a tremble in his voice, a tremble that gave a real pathos to his song which spoke home to the hearts of his listeners, each individually having memories of the old rural life of their youth upon the mountains or shores of Wlaes.

(To be continued.)

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THE COCANADA DISTURBANCE.

Version of Europeans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

Messrs. Bredin, Barry, Robinson, Moy, Maxwell, and Clark write from Cocanada to the "Madras Mail":—

Certain misleading statements have appeared in your paper and other Indian papers in connection with the recent riot at Cocanada. We, the undersigned, will be obliged by your publishing the following facts, an act of justice to unofficial Europeans in Godavery District. Firstly, Captain Kemp has merely been a scapegoat and a convenient excuse for attacking Europeans in general at Cocanada and elsewhere in the Godavery District. "Bande Mataram" was deliberately shouted at Europeans with the intention of provoking an assault. If Captain Kemp had not acted as he did, some other European would have eventually objected forcibly to having "Bande Mataram" yelled in his ear and the result would have been the same, *viz.*, an organised attack on Europeans. The shouting of "Bande Mataram" with the object of provoking a breach of the peace is part and parcel of B. C. Pal's propaganda. It is in our opinion actually closely connected with the general unrest in India.

Secondly, Captain Kemp only cuffed the boy and the boy's life has never been in any danger whatsoever. In proof of this we are prepared to produce a certificate from a medical man who attended on him. Medical attendance was never refused. But the medical man apparently declined to give a certificate that the boy had been seriously maltreated.

Thirdly, two Europeans were assaulted before the mob went to the Club.

MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

Leakut Hossain's Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

A meeting was held in Beadon Square on Saturday in which a large number of students and others took part. Leakut Hossain who has come down from Barisal, while on bail, addressed the meeting in Urdu at considerable length. He tried to prove that the pamphlet for the publication of which he was arrested was not a seditious one. Its contents, he said, were mainly religious. He added that he would consider it a glorious thing to go to gaol or otherwise to suffer for his religion.

DROWNING ACCIDENT IN NAINITAL LAKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 24.

A Nainital telegram to the *Indian Daily Telegraph*, dated the 23rd instant, says:—The saying that the Ninital Lake claims a victim every year was verified this morning. Four Hindu youths were swimming in the lake when one becoming exhausted asked his companions to assist him, but instead, in cowardly fashion, they swam away leaving him to his fate. Later on his disappearance was noticed, but it is difficult to say where he went down. A number of boats were on the scene dragging the lake all the morning but without success. The body has still not been found. The deceased youth was the son of Mr. Talli Ram Sah of Nainital, who is a well-known merchant.

BY THE WAY.

THE REASON WHY.

The portrait of Jenny Lind which, under the will of her husband, now comes to the nation will attract Americans as much as English. Though the Swedish Nightingale made England her home, America thought the world of her, and even in the smaller towns of what were then the wilds, huge audiences at big prices could be secured to hear her sing. One of the places visited was Madison, Indiana, where tickets sold like hot cakes. The concert was a brilliant success; she was in fine voice, the listeners were in raptures over her. The final piece on the programme was the "Bird Song," then the popular air of the country. The last line runs: "I know not, I know not why I am singing," and she sang it in a sad, reflective way. A man in the audience seems to have taken her too seriously. "You don't know why you're singing, eh?" he shouted as the song died away; "Gosh! I know, if you don't. You're singing at the tune of five dollars ahead, and I reckon dad's hogs will have to suffer for my ticket."

IN HIGH LATITUDES.

It seems a little strange that the Duke of the Abruzzi and Commander Peary, heroes of the expeditions eclipsing Nansen's "Farthest North" record, should first meet in a dining-room. A fitter rendezvous would have been some spot in the wilds upon whose history their names are so boldly written. It was here that Nansen and Jackson met, and the picture which the gallant Norseman has given us of the event deserves to rank with the meeting of Livingstone and Stanley. Out of the gloom there came from landward to the drift ice where Nansen was the bark of a dog, again and again repeated, rising above the clangour of the birds, now merged in that chorus, then lost. Johnsen, the one companion of his long vigil in the desolate waste, could not believe that it was a dog he heard, because the presence of a dog meant that human beings were near, and that was a quite impossible joy. Nansen hoped and sought, and presently heard a strange voice, the first he had heard for three years. He was almost delirious with excitement when the valiant Jackson bounded towards him and grasped him by the hand.

A PERFECT DISGUISE.

"I am immensely glad to see you," said the stranger. "Thank you; I also," answered the other. "Have you a ship here?" asked the Englishman. "No, my ship is not here." "How many are there of you?" "I have one companion at the ice-edge," said Nansen. Jackson had not recognised him; was impossible that he should. The Nansen known to fame is a man of fair complexion, with sunny hair. Here was a grimy savage with black face, black hair, and black beard. The blackness was superficial. It was the result of a winter's grease and smoke, which repeated washings and even the scraping of a knife had failed to remove. Not for some minutes did the newcomer guess at the truth. Then suddenly he said: "Why, must be Nansen!" And when he realised the truth the handshakings were again and again renewed. He had passed in the spring almost within carshot of where the Norseman lay, bearing letters for him and cheering news and fresh food and clean clothes. In the gloom they had failed to see each other. But for such a meeting as this with all the joy it meant to Nansen and his companion it was worth waiting.

THE CHEERFUL GIVER.

The £8500 subscribed for printers' pensions at the dinner of friends of the fund the other evening ranks high in the list of such offerings. It has been exceeded of course but not often. The inaugural dinner of the Artists' Benevolent Institution resulted in a subscription of £16,000, followed in the succeeding year by one of £6000. Sir Edward Sassoon presided a couple of years ago over the triennial dinner of the Jewish Religious Education Board at which the guests handed over £13,000, which was rather more than four times the sum collected from the generous friends of the Actors' Orphange Fund a few years ago. Dr. Aked's millionaire congregation should be able to establish new figures in the way of spontaneous gifts, but though an American gathering has been persuaded by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson into giving over £8000 at a sitting Glasgow holds its head high with a record of nearly £12,000 subscribed at the opening service of Dr. Black's United Presbyterian Church. Sydney is a good second with £8500 contributed for the Australian Board of Missions.

THE WIDOW'S MIGHT.

We have many sturdy beggars in this country, "General" Booth, Prebendary Carlile, and the Bishop of London among the foremost. Whoever preached the sermon at St. Paul's when the King and Queen attended the Hospital Sunday service there four years ago may well be proud of his performance, for he talked nearly £4500 into the alms-dishes. But the fair sex make good beggars, as all patrons of bazaars, have reason to remember. Mrs. Spurgeon, widow of "the" Spurgeon was the heroine of an achievement which will bear analysis. When the new Tabernacle, which superseded the one destroyed by fire, was opened, there was a debt upon it of £16,000, so the widow of the former pastor suggested that she should hold a reception at which her friends could bring contribution. The scheme was adopted and the reception held; the result was an addition of £6327 to the funds of the church.

CLASSIC FOOTWEAR.

Members of a party of Lancahire miners who have gone out to New Zealand have sent home to England for their clogs, a paragraph tells us. Your genuine son of toil in Lancashire, and in some other parts of the north, is never happy in other footwear than this extraordinary sample. Clogs are worn by women and children as well as by men. A baby in arms changes from woollen socks into clogs. To one not accustomed to their use clogs are instruments of torture, but to the native Lancastrian they are the ideal of comfort, very things in which to walk far and well. Put a Lancashire lass into dancing slippers on a ballroom floor and she will be as helpless as a ship without a rudder, but in her clogs she is a paragon of grace. Economy may have a little to do with this choice of shoes, but that is only a minor factor. A self-made man was asked if he intended to visit a certain town for a football match, "Nay," he said. "Ma clogs med too much n'ise on th'marble 'all of yon hotel what we stopped at last time."

THE TULIP KINGDOM.

Haarlem is generally regarded as the capital of the tulip-grower. As a fact, it is only the centre of the area in which the big producers live. Centuries of tulip-growing have so impoverished the soil of Haarlem itself that hardly a bulb for sale finds root-hold there to-day. Visitors to Holland look in vain for enormous tracts of gorgeous tulips. The blooms appear only in small plots, sandwhiched in between potatoes, cabbages and what not. The reason is that the tulip must not grow in successive years upon the same soil, but only turn and turn about with other crops. Hence the tulipist, unless he would throw the whole of his land out of cultivation, must always have in reserve this year, the plots which are to grow tulips next. We shall never return to the prices of the tulipomania, but it is interesting to note that the best varieties have exactly doubled in price during the past few years, in which time hyacinths have steadily declined.

DEVELOPMENT OF PORT SWETTENHAM.

Realising the importance of Port Swettenham as a port of call for vessels of considerable tonnage, the Government have decided to introduce various scheme for the development of that town. The wharf at Klang, which has heretofore been utilised for the purpose of landing oil, will be closed as soon as the construction of the bridge across the Klang river has been taken in hand. Oil will afterwards be landed at Port Swettenham, where it has been decided to erect a shed for the storage of that commodity. Certain parts of the foreshore at Port Swettenham are to be reclaimed, with the object of building warehouses and coal depots, and an expenditure to the extent of about 60,000 dols. has been sanctioned specially this year, for that purpose The reclamation work will be carried out under the supervision of the F.M.S. Railways Department.

THE AMERICAN ADVERTISEMENT.

I don't advertise $ 30·00 suits for $ 3·99, nor do I tell you that I can sell a suit at about cost of buttons, but what I do say in my ads. is that the $ 10·00 suit I advertise is made of All Wool seasonable cloth by Denver tailors, and will look better after one year's wear than most Eastern made suits that are selling from fifteen to twenty dollars elsewhere. I don't promise you the earth and a fence around it for ten dollars, only a stylish and up-to-date suit, that is worth every penny of the thousand cents you are paying for it.

The student of singing who cannot give a promising account of herself after eighteen months' thorough study is . . . never likely to do really great things, says Mme. Melba, in the "Century."

Why is the taste of a Frenchman in dress as execrable as the taste of a Frenchwoman is exquisite? Why do Englishmen dress as tastefully as Englishwomen dress badly? There is nothing to beat well-dressed Englishman and a well dressed Frenchwoman, says Mr. J. Douglas, in the "Star."

Whereas in 1901 the total published prices of net books was £983, in 1906 it had increased to £1646, says the President of the Booksellers' Association.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FILET LACE.

THE modish heavy lace of the season is filet, and it is being used for all sorts of trimmings. Arrangements of this handsome lace in the form of unlined, sleeveless blouses, falling well over the shoulders, are extremely pretty, and a fold of self-colour satin bordering the surplice and the big armholes is the only trimming. These little novelties are to be dyed any colour to match the coat and skirt, or are to be worn in their natural tone over a soft coloured silk under blouse. A filet bodice somewhat similar to this was a part of a frock in mauve marquisette, the lace being dyed to match the material. Mauve satin bordered the surplice and sleeve capes, and a large passementeric ornament with long pendant drops was set where the surplice fronts crossed at the top of the waistbelt. The full skirt of marquisette had for trimming a wide band of filet lace between groups of tucks. Another quaint conceit of the new fashions is a combination of silk and muslin. In one model cream-coloured batiste was used over a foundation of blue silk. This formed the skirt, and round the hem there was a flounce of silk which precisely matched the shade brought out by the cream batiste over the blue, and it was attached to the skirt with a serpentine lace insertion which showed the silk underneath, and this insertion outlined the front panel. The top of the bodice was tucked finely, and was cut away in a V shape, with a chemisette of the blue silk embroidered in a pretty forget-me-not design. A narrow crushed waistbelt of the blue silk finishes this pretty frock. Foulard is receiving a great deal of attention, and although there is not an extensive variety of designs in the silk itself it is being made up in many distinctive styles. One effective design has a straight skirt gathered closely at the waist-line, which is raised at the back, and is bordered round the hem with a six-inch band of black satin. The foulard is black dotted with white, and there is also a narrow stitched band which extends from the hem each side of the centre front, underneath the waistbelt, over the shoulders of the bodice, and down again to the hem at the back. The bodice is a pinafore effect over a white net-blouse, and the sleeves are outlined by a stitched band of the plain satin. Across the front are two silk floral sprays, and two others decorate the shoulders.

VOGUE OF TUSSORE.

Tussore is one of the most important materials this season, and it figures conspicuously throughout the range of woman's wearing apparel, from summer frocks to outside wraps. Tailor-made costumes of tussore are extremely smart, and, more than that, they are so convenient and comfortable that every woman should include one in her summer outfit. All of these silks come in a long range of colours, and this year these colours are much more desirable than last. Brown is the favourite dark shade, and in the light shades the pale neutral tints are the most beautiful.

Some of the smartest costumes, are being made in pale blue, light tan, or white tussore, with kilted skited and little coats, absolutely untrimmed save for the large pearl or silkcovered buttons down the front. Other models have turned-back cuffs and revers faced with taffetas of the same or a slightly-darker shade, while others show a piping of contrasting, yet entirely harmonious, colour of taffetas.

BANDMANN VS. DALLAS.

Dallas Succeeds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

The trial of the action, brought by Maurice Bandmann against Henry Dallas in the High Court, came to an end this morning, Mr. Justice Chitty deciding in favour of the defendant. The case was one for dissolution of partnership and has been engaging Mr. Chitty's attention for some days.

RAIN AND STORM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

It has not yet ceased raining and flooding in Calcutta to-day. The wind is increasing in violence and the force as I write this telegram (7-20 p. m.) is so great that ticca garris through fear of coming to grief have ceased to ply. More than half of the native assistants of business houses in Calcutta absented from work to-day.

ANNUAL I. M. S. DINNER AT SIMLA.

Many Guests Present.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The Indian Medical Service dinner, held at the United Service Club, last night (Monday), was attended by 39 Members of the Service and four guests. After the toast of the King was proposed by the Director-General, the same gentleman proposed the R. A. M. C. to which Surgeon General Gubbins replied.

The R. A. M. C. guests present were:—Surgeon-General W. L. Gubbins, Lieut. Colonels A. R. Aldridge, H. B. Mathias and Major T. W. Gibbard.

The I. M. S. guests present were:—Surgeon General G. Bomford, Colonels D. Wilkie, T. E. L. Bote, Lieutenant-Colonels D. ffrench-Mullen, C. J. Bamber, D. B. Spencer J. L. W. Leslie, W. H. W. Elliot, G. F. W. Braide, H. Fooks, Majors A J. MacNab, C. H. James, E. Wilkinson, B. G. Seton, W. H. Ogilvie, R. Heard, Captains E. L. Perry, S. P. James, E. J. O'Meara, W. F. Harvey, D. McCay, H. M. Mackenzie, J. C. S. Oxley, R. M. Carter, G. I. Davys, H. Ross, C. E. Hepper Christophers and H. H. Broome.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

Meeting of Trustees in Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The arrival of Sir Andrew Fraser here is being taken advantage of to hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon of the trustees of the Calcutta Victoria Memorial Hall, at which the Viceroy who came back from Naldera to-day will preside. The arrangements for the completion of the structure will, no doubt, now be settled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Reilly of the Indian Medical Service is permitted to retire from the Service with effect from the 18th of July.

Lieutenant Leared of the 117th Mahrattas is transferred to the 2nd Battalion of the 10th Gurkhas.

Lieutenant Moorison of No. 6 Mountain Battery has been selected for appointment to the Indian Ordnance Department.

Major Shaw of the 6th Gurkha Rifles, Adjutant of the Burma Military Police, is granted an extension of tenure by two years.

Major Bridges of the 116th Mahrattas is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Burma Division.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captains Morris and Ingham of the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieutenants Stack and Denison of the Royal Engineers embarked on the 25th of May, 1907, for a tour of duty in India.

Sanction has been given to the employment of Captain R. H. Johnston of the 1st Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment, as a Subaltern with the King's African Rifles.

Lord Minto was present at Lord Kitchener's ball in Simla yesterday night and presides at the Royal Army Temperance Association meeting at the Town Hall in Simla which will now take place on 5th July.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 22,173, being a increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 3,513. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 4,55,522, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,25,318.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 2,733, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 586. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 38,374, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 4,193.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

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LEPERS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the letter of your correspondent 'J.D.D.' I beg to state that there is no doubt that the lepers in the city are seen walking, squatting and sleeping on public roads and footpaths in large and perhaps increasing numbers and it becomes an important question as to how to remedy this state of affairs. The first question to be determined is whether these vagrant lepers are likely to become a source of danger to public health. If they are a danger to public health, then it is very necessary that facilities should be given to them for segregation away from the city, if possible. If they are not a source of danger, still, as they are regarded as a nuisance, the public expect that measures should be adopted, whereby these unfortunates may be induced to give up their vagrant habits of life and remain contented and settle down in regular asylums.

The question whether these lepers are or are not a danger to public health has not been settled conclusively. I shall, however, try to lay before your readers certain observations, with a view to elucidate this point.

From time immemorial, leprosy has been known and recognised; and various theories have been held and in turn rejected about its causation and spread. Leaving aside the supernatural causation assigned to it, *viz.* that leprosy is a visitation for sins committed in this or a former life, it may be broadly stated that two theories have from time to time been held, *viz.* theories of contagion and heredity. While I was a student, the theory of heredity was in vogue. Since then, the masterly contribution on the subject published by the late learned scientist of Bombay, Dr. H. V. Carter, went to prove that leprosy spread through human intercourse. Soon after that, the death of Father Damian at Honolulu, from leprosy alleged to have been contracted by him at a leper colony there, caused quite a sensation in the whole of the civilized world, and the public clamoured for protection against the frightful disease by means of a compulsory segregation of lepers—vagrant or well-to-do. Of course, the same cry was raised in India, even more vehemently, and, if my memory serves me right, a Bill was actually prepared in the Imperial Legislative Council, for compulsory segregation of these lepers. Before, however, any definite action was taken thereon, it was decided to appoint a Commission of enquiry. This Commission arrived at two negative conclusions, *viz.* that leprosy was not spread in India by contagion, and that it was not acquired by inheritance. Two other commissions were also appointed and they also reported against the contagiousness of leprosy. If leprosy did neither spread by heredity nor by contagion—the latter in the sense that it was communicable by the breath or touch,—the question arose through what other medium it could be communicated. Leprosy is now admitted to be a a germ-disease, and a germ could enter the human body through respiration, through the skin or through the stomach along with food. If the first two media are out of the question and heredity be also excluded, then the stomach theory or rather the food theory is the only alternative to fall back upon. Professor Jonathan Hutchinson, who has devoted a whole life-time to this question, is a strong advocate of the food theory, and the particular article of food which carried the germ is, in his opinion, dried, badly cured fish. The fish hypothesis, however, was also rejected by the Commission above alluded to, because they found that leprosy prevailed in very many parts of this country (India) where fish eating was not prevalent. Though Professor Hutchinson is a stong advocate of the fish theory, he yet admits the possibility, to a limited extent, of the spread of leprosy through other articles of food, as will be seen from the following:—"He believed it was communicable in a special way. He was of opinion that the only way in which the living bacillus could be received into the system was by the stomach; and such communication took place where food was eaten which was contaminated by discharges from a leper's hands. His suspicion was that in leprosy, they had only a form of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis was caused by eating meat and drinking milk containing the tubercle bacillus. He knew of a case in Madras, in which two healthy children were nursed by their mother in a leper asylum and they subsequently developed leprosy. His suspicion was that they had derived the bacillus from their mother's milk. This was one way in which leprosy was communicated to children. There was another. It was known that in this country, lepers sold sweetmeats and fruits and it could be conceived that children might be tempted to buy such articles contaminated, as they might be, with the discharges of the sellers. This food theory did not apply to grown-up people who, they could well imagine, would not eat food taken directly from the hands of one who had sores on them. At any rate this was a way in which they could account for the occurrence of leprosy in a certain number of lepers in India." This mode of communicability is called 'commensal communication.'

It is perhaps the experience of several of your readers that in Bombay lepers are found selling fruits and vegetables; they may be selling sweetmeats also. To what extent this practice contributes to the spread of leprosy in this city, it is not possible to say. But if this food-theory—or rather the commensal communicability—be accepted as a mode of spreading this disease, and if we take into consideration the habits of some of the vagrant juveniles of this city also, it must be admitted that the public of this city do run some risk, limited though it be, of this fearful disease spreading in the city. The possibility of some such risk seems to be recognised by Government also, because I am informed that the jail authorities refuse to receive into the jail here, lepers who are sentenced by the bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates for causing obstruction and for begging. But apart from the risk, whatever it may be, there is no doubt that leprosy is a loathsome disease and that the unfortunate sufferers are a nuisance to the public who expect that measures be adopted to give them (lepers) facilities and inducement to go and settle in asylums.

This leads us to the consideration of the question of the adequacy or otherwise of the leper asylum in our midst. This asylum owes its origin to the agitation in favour of legislation for segregating lepers, above alluded to. A certain section of the public of the city were impatient at the delay that was certain to occur in consequence of the appointment of the Leprosy Commission. Mr. H. A. Acworth, the then Municipal Commissioner, took advantage of the public feeling and started a public fund which was promptly and liberally subscribed, and the asylum was established. He also succeeded in inducing Government and the Corporation to undertake its maintenance, each contributing half the cost thereof. This arrangement is still in force, but will shortly be altered under the proposed new Act legalising certain adjustment of charges between the Government and the Corporation, whereby the latter body is to be permanently exempted from having anything to do with the Police charges. This arrangement when finally concluded and legalised will, I believe, throw the entire burden of maintenance of the asylum on the shoulders of the Corporation. When founded, the institution was a small one. From time to time since then extensions and improvements had been made till it developed into its present proportions. Further extensions were regarded as necessary; but, as the two bodies could not agree, they have not been carried out, with the result that the institution has been found too small for the number of lepers in the city. The question arises, whether there has been any increase in the number of lepers in the city since the founding of the Matunga Asylum. There is no doubt that for some time after the establishment of the asylum, few, if any, lepers were seen on the streets of Bombay. It is also a fact that the asylum is full and that further admissions have to be refused for want of accommodation, though there have been extensions since then. There is, therefore, evidently an increase in the number of these unfortunates since the date of the founding of the Acworth Leper Asylum. If so, the question arises, to what this increase is due. Ever since the establishment of this asylum, the institution has been under excellent management which has spared nothing to make it as attractive as possible. The result was that the Bombay Leper Asylum came to be widely known and lepers from all parts of India, nay even from far off Afghanistan, Baluchistan and other distant places, were attracted to the comforts it afforded. In this case the very excellence of the management has, in a sense, defeated the aims and objects for which the institution was established, *viz.* to remove vagrant lepers from the sight of the public. Leaving aside the question whether leprosy has increased as a result of [illegible] movements of the lepers in the city and of the existence of the asylum in our midst, it might safely be said that the increase is mainly due to the influx into the city of lepers from outside. [illegible] dealing with the leper question of the city, the contingency of having to deal with a large number of lepers—strangers to the city—should be borne in mind. To free the streets of the City from the presence of these lepers, three courses are open to the Corporation. I use the word 'Corporation' purposely, as very shortly the Corporation will have to bear the whole maintenance charges of the Matunga Asylum under the new arrangement. The three measures are (1) to deport out of the city those lepers who do not properly belong to the city, making provision only for those lepers who might legitimately be called Bombay lepers. (2) To extend the accommodation of the present asylum so as to lodge all the lepers in the city. (3) To remove the asylum bodily from the city and establish a new one in a place like Trombay or in some other suitable spot outside and away from the city. Let us now consider the advantages and disadvantages of these three different measures:—

1. To me, the measure seems somewhat impracticable. In the first place, it is doubtful if the Corporation have such power to deport such lepers; but even if they had or got such powers, such a procedure would cause considerable vexation and annoyance and even hardship. A large number of the people of this city come from surrounding places like the Konkan, Gujarat, Kathiavad, etc., and still they are called Bombayites. It will have, therefore, to be determined what length of residence in the city would be necessary to make an outside leper a resident of Bombay. But even if it were found practicable to so deport outside lepers, I for my part do not approve of this measure, for reasons to be stated presently.

2. When the asylum was first opened, Matunga was practically an unfrequented, isolated and sparsely populated part of the city. But since then circumstances have changed. Population has increased since the plague and the operations of the Improvement Trust are likely to develop this locality considerably. Besides, the inevitable extension of the Tramway towards the north, and other transport facilities will develop still more this locality. The question therefore arises whether any leper asylum—let alone an enlarged asylum—would be at all advisable there or in any part within the limits of this growing city. It would be an anomalous position for the city to spend money lavishly to develop a locality on the one hand, and to undo all that work by allowing a leper colony to be located in its midst, on the other. Leper asylums are and ought to be located in out-of-the-way places and generally away from thickly populated quarters. Hence, by extending and enlarging the Matunga Asylum, we should not only be perpetuating but even increasing what is generally regarded as a nuisance and a menace to public health. There is another aspect of this question which requires to be carefully noted. As stated above, the increased number of the lepers in this city is due to an unflux of lepers from outside, attracted by the name and fame of the city and its asylum, due to the excellence of its management. They come to the city to get admission into the asylum, but finding no accommodation they roam about the city on the chance of vacancies occurring. The large hearted charity of the population, the charm of a big city and the hope of finding lodgement in the asylum, keep them in the city and they never think of returning to their native places. If the asylum is extended, no doubt a larger number of lepers might be lodged in it. But if the reputation for good management and upkeep is maintained on the present standard, there is no saying that a still larger number of lepers would not flock into the city. The result would be that the Acworth Leper Asylum, instead of being an asylum for Bombay would become an asylum not only for the Presidency but for the greater portion of India. I should not wonder if, by this measure, Bombay would attract a large part of Indian lepers. In my opinion, the existence—much more the extension—of a leper asylum within the limits of this great and growing city would be a mistake.

3. Under the present Municipal Act, the Corporation cannot divert any portion of its funds for maintaining an institution not located within the city limits. But if the Corporation and the city are convinced that the location of a leper asylum in the city is against the sanitary and other interests of the city and that they are prepared to carry out *in spirit* its obligation in respect of the treatment of lepers under the new arrangement, I hope the Government will not object to give the necessary legal power to the Corporation if a respectful representation is made to it. It will be only by locating the asylum outside Bombay, that the question of the vagrant lepers of the city can be solved. In order to get admission into the Bombay Corporation's Leper Asylum, outside lepers will not come to Bombay, the charms of which induce them to stay on if they do not get admission at once. But if the asylum is located in the city, whatever the extent of the accommodation, some lepers will always be found roaming about the streets, in spite of all the precautions that can be taken to provide sufficient accommodation.

Taking everything into consideration, it appears to me that the best way of dealing with the question of the vagrant lepers of the city is to adopt the 3rd course, *viz.*, to remove from the city, bodily, the Acworth Leper Asylum and locate it in Trombay or some equally suitable locality outside the city limits; the Corporation of course undertaking to carry out its obligation to the full, in the *spirit* if not quite in the letter.—Yours, &c.,

N. N. KATRAK.

THE DECCANI BRAHMIN.

Prof. Bhagwat's booklet on "Deccani Brahmins" authoritatively corroborates Sir Herbert Risley's deductions on the caste question. Mr. Bhagwat is a professor of Sanskrit and a recognised scholar. His first sentence is worth nothing. The territorial origin of the Gotras may also be observed. The Chandraseni Kayasth Prabhus of Bombay are called as a class Dalbhyas or of the Dalbhya Gotra, in addition to the Gotras to which their different families belong. This is perhaps Dalbhum where it is said their chief was under the protection of the Rishi; that is, they migrated through that tract after being domiciled there. The influence of Jainism in establishing vegetarianism as the crucial test of high caste in Southern India, is another important point. It is not so in the North. The Sarswats or Punjabis and the Gaudas or Bengalis both eat flesh, but in the South and the West (mainly Gujerat) animal food is held abominable. The purity of the Brahmin blood is really a fiction. (p. 2). The reference to hypergamy (p. 3) points to the first idea of the formation of caste by crosses, the professional names assumed, such as Vaidya, Joshi, Sonar, being mere cloaks to conceal the intermixture and the slight social degradation involved in such intermingling of blood. The reference to camels as food, at page 5, is an indirect defence of the author of the tradition that his caste, Karhada Brahmins, have been created out of the bones (adas) of that animal (Kar, a camel), just as the fish-eating Brahmins are called Palashes—from palas, a fish. They have been trying of late to enter the Deshasth Brahmin fold by establishing relationship as Vyasins or Madhyandins—a strong tendency of the day towards the unity of sub-castes.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	8
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	0	2	71
Total plague deaths to date	140,766		
Same date last year	10	12	106

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The depression off the Bengal Coast is still stationary but has developed further now into a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity. The rainfall due to the Bay current in consequence of the storm, has been largely confined to Deltaic Bengal and the Burma coast. Cloud has again diminished slightly in the Peninsula, and the Arabian Sea Monsoon is at present decidedly feeble.

The disturbance in the extreme north seems to be passing away.

In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general on the coast but only a few falls are reported from the interior. Tavoy and Moulmein had ½ inch, Rangoon and Bassein 1 inch, Akyab 4 inches, Toungoo 1¼ and Myitkyina ½ inch. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal except in the south of Tenasserim where the weather is warmer than usual.

In the north-east of India and Orissa, nearly general rain has fallen in Deltaic Bengal and Orrisa and a few falls in the remainder of the north-east of India. Chittagong reports ¼ an inch, Barisal 1½ inches, Jessore ¼, Mymensing and Calcutta ¾, Burdwan 1, Saugor Island, Berhampore and Bogra 1, Purnea 1¼ and Balasore ¾ inch. Thick cloud is reported from all parts of the Division and humidity and temperature are practically normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Nowgong reports ¼ inch of rain, Pendra and Raipur ½ and Nagpur ¼ inch. Skies are almost clear in the United Provinces and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at most stations and temperature is normal except in the east of the United Provinces where it is in excess.

In the north-west of India, Sirsa had 1 inch of rain, Bikaner ¼, and Gulmarg and Khershab light falls. Skies are clear except in Rajputana, Gujarat and Lower Sind where they are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal except in the sub-montane districts where the air is drier than usual and the weather unusually cool in the Frontier Province, Kashmir and the greater part of the Punjab, while temperature is normal elsewhere.

In the Perinsula, the following rainfall is reported: Waltair, Bombay and Ratnagiri ¼ inch, Mangalore ½ and Cochin ¼ inch. Cloud has decreased in the north of the Madras coast and skies are only lightly to moderately clouded over the whole of the Peninsula, except at a few stations on the West coast. Humidity is normal or slightly in defect and temperature is normal throughout the Division.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Burma coast and Deltaic Bengal and local rain in the interior of Burma, Orissa and the West coast of the Peninsula. Elsewhere rainfall will probably be very scanty.

THE MONSOON IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

MAIL STEAMER'S EXPERIENCES.

THE B.I.S.N. Company's steamer "Palitana," Captain A. J. Windebank, R. N. R., arrived in Calcutta on Friday morning from Rangoon with the Burma mails.

As the vessel left Rangoon on Saturday last, it was believed that she had met with the very heavy weather reported in the Bay of Bengal during the past few days, and a "Statesman" representative boarded the vessel and interviewed the Commander yesterday afternoon. On arrival alongside the "Palitana" it was at once evident that she had been roughly handled. The starboard gangway at No. 1 hatch was almost completely stove in, and certain of the vessel's top gear also showed signs of unique usage. On proceeding on board, the extent of the damage was even more apparent. Ladders had been torn form their positions; the fore second class state room on the starboard side was smashed in, and away aft under the break of the poop, damages of an even heavier description were to be seen.

Captain Windebank said that the seas experienced during a portion of the voyage were the worst he had seen in his thirty years' experience in the Bay of Bengal, of which twent-six have been spent in command of the Company's steamers. He said he left Rangoon on Saturday last for Calcutta, making eleven knots, and ran up on the usual course with a fair wind, moderate sea and rainy weather being met with on the Sunday and Monday. It cleared up on Monday afternoon sufficiently to enable him to get the sun, which had not been possible up to that time. The weather was even not bad at 9·30 p. m., the moon and stars being visible. He turned in but was called at 11 p. m., being aroused partly by electric wires fusing underneath his cabin, and shortly afterwards it was found that water was coming in on the after-deck rather more freely than usual. At that time the barometer read 29·48, and stars were visible to the northwards and north-east. It was fairly fine weather even then, but a much increased sea was rolling upon the port quarter and tumbling on board aft. "So at midnight," continued Captain Windebank, "on Monday, I turned round and laid the vessel's head south, and at a slow speed. I kept command of her. Considering the great leeway she was making, I considered she was drifting south-east. Strange to say the barometer fell after we headed south and the sea increased until about daylight on Tuesday." Captain Windebank described the seas as the worst he had ever seen. About 4·30 on Tuesday morning a monster sea broke on board aft, doing enormous damage and carrying away ventilators. The vessel dipped into it fore and aft, and when her stern rose, the aft boat had gone. About five hours later, another terrible wave broke on board stoving in the star-board gangway at No. 1 hatch, bounding thence on to the bridge, the glass casing of which was lifted almost bodily into the poop. A native galley, which had been secured to the deck, broke adrift, bulwarks were smashed and stout iron stanchions bent, twisted and broken as if they were the merest sticks. Added to this the fore second class cabin was smashed in. This was occupied by an officer of the Company, who, at the moment, was out on deck, assisting the ship's company. Other seas struck the vessel on board and considerable other damage was done on deck.

Continuing, Captain Windebank said: "About 8 o'clock there was a decided improvement in the look of things and the barometer had risen slightly; but I dodged the vessel's head to the south until 8 p.m. I was then about 80 miles south-east of the Eastern Channel and I turned round and proceeded north-west at a speed of about six knots. The barometer was steadily rising and the sea was decreasing, but still very heavy. The wind, which was never very strong, was then quite light. I sounded my way in and got to the Sandheads at 2 o'clock on Wednesday and cruised between the Eastern Channel and fifteen miles to the S. S.-W. and then got a pilot.

The feature throughout was the small amount of wind compared with the terrific seas, which, I repeat, are the heaviest I have even experienced in my thirty years in the Bay of Bengal."

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Linga," Captain R. J. Rickford, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi, reports having experienced cyclonic weather with heavy seas from Karachi to Dwarka, thence moderating. The same Company's steamer "Fazilka," Captain J. Wilson, which arrived here on Sunday from Melbourne etc. met with moderate to fresh winds from N. W, and heavy swell.

The Shah Line steamer "Shah Allum," Captain E. Page, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Karachi, had strong southerly gales and high confused seas. The same Company's steamer "Shah Nazir" Captain G. C. Grant, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Gopalpore, via coast ports, encountered moderate winds from E. W. to S. W., high seas, cloudy weather and heavy rain squalls.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.
Previously registered	21	76	22	11	22	93
Monday, 24th June, 1907	00	32	00	20	00	19
Total	22	08	22	31	23	12
Same date, 1906	00	94	1	10	00	71

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, JUNE 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours. In.	Last 24 Hours. Cents.	Total to Date. In.	Total to Date. Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0	16	18	74

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m., (local time) on the 24th June 1907, was 28,745. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet.

The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 24TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov date.
Bushire	....	....	...	...	..	...	....	....	....
Jask	....	....	...	...	...	..	....	....	....
Muscat	....	....	...	..	..	...	....	....	....
Aden	....	....	..	...	..	..	....	....	....
Lahore	29·450	Calm	3	98·4	74·2	66	....	1·41	—0·05
Sirsa	29·486	ENE	11	96·3	76·6	85	1·18	1·90	+0·.0
Delhi	29·461	NNW	5	101·7	81·2	49	....	0·10	—2·02
Agra	29·497	Calm	4	101·5	82·0	62	....	0·56	—1·17
Cawnpore	29·462	NW	2	104·3	85·8	53	....	0·06	—2·56
Allahabad	29·433	W	7	103·6	83·5	53	....	0·67	—3·12
Jhansi	29·616	WNW	7	100·8	84·7	77	0·07	1·23	—2·27
Jacobabad	29·433	SSE	4	117·1	85·6	68	....	1·74	plus 1·72
Karachi	29·487	W	20	92·9	84·3	85	....	1·77	plus 1·36
Jeypore	29·515	WNW	7	103·2	83·1	59	....	0·54	—1·13
Ajmere	29·538	NW	16	100·9	81·5	70	....	0·10	—1·46
Deesa	29·581	SW	24	96·3	78·4	71	....	0·17	—0·09
Ahmedabad	29·604	WSW	13	96·6	81·7	64	....	2·51	—2·70
Bhuj	29·562	WSW	27	90·1	79·0	85	....	2·90	plus 1·41
Jamnagar	....	..	...	...	..	..	....	....	....
Dwarka	29·6?3	SW	29	88·3	81·8	81	....	3·25	....
Rajkot	29·589	SW	?	95·9	77·7	76	....	2·25	—1·57
Bhavnagar Para.	29·621	SSW	19	96·6	87·5	77	....	2·16	—2·18
Veraval	29·640	WSW	31	85·6	82·7	84	....	2·31	—2·52
Neemuch	29·576	WSW	19	95·0	78·2	61	....	0·61	—2·64
Indore	29·634	W	16	92·1	74·6	96	....	2·34	—2·82
Saugor	29·543	W	13	91·1	76·5	97	....	2·44	—3·33
Jubbulpore	29·547	WNW	6	94·0	78·8	64	....	1·59	—4·93
Hoshangabad	29·588	WNW	10	95·4	77·3	68	....	3·82	—1·05
Khandwa	29·622	WNW	18	96·2	78·1	65	....	0·52	—3·91
Raipur	29·527	SW	12	87·6	72·4	77	0·45	6·90	—0·53
Nagpur	29·586	SW	13	96·1	74·6	64	0·19	3·25	—3·11
Amraoti	29·619	NW	20	93·7	75·3	65	....	7·03	+1·98
Akola	29·637	W	16	93·3	74·9	71	....	3·19	—0·75
Surat	29·642	SW	14	89·1	78·1	77	0·02	4·83	—2·10
Malegaon	29·672	WSW	20	90·4	73·3	74	....	3·94	plus 0·26
Bombay	29·721	W	17	87·7	78·1	89	0·19	20·06	+4·82
Poona	29·686	WSW	25	86·?	63·8	84	....	4·45	plus 0,39
Ahmednagar	29·708	NW	15	88·4	72·5	73	....	3·47	—1·29
Aurangabad	29·710	W	24	88·7	70·?	85	0·05	2·59	....
Sholapur	29·713		21	90·2	73·0	67	....	1·71	—1·20
Ratnagiri	29·739	WSW	13	85·8	76·9	79	0·20	15·37	—9·39
Bijapur	29·715	W	17	88·7	71·2	78	....	0·54	—2·70
Belgaum	29·731	WSW	20	76·3	67·8	88	0·06	4·53	—2·19
Mormugao	29·757	NW	13	88·0	78·4	76	0·04	19·57	plus 0·81
Karwar	29·767	SW	4	86·2	78·0	84	0·03	22·84	—6·71
Mangalore	29·821	NNW	8	88·9	75·9	88	0·44	19·97	—10·31
Calicut	29·821	Calm	9	88·2	74·7	86	0·04	32·18	+1·97
Cochin	29·836	ENE	M	88·3	75·6	80	0·19	22·65	—1·31
Bangalore	29·800	W	15	84·3	63·8	78	....	2·69	+0·34
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·693	W	11	91·3	73·2	67	....	3·01	—0·49
Masulipatam	29·616	NW	15	97·1	81·1	55	....	6·01	+2·01
Bellary	29·746	WSW	14	95·0	75·2	58	....	3·63	plus 2·14
Cuddapah	29·731	NW	G	100·2	79·9	58	....	1·26	—1·46
Madras	29·707	W	10	101·5	81·5	55	....	2·19	plus 0·41
Coimbatore	29·799	SW	14	88·9	71·1	88	....	3·17	+1·73
Trichinopoly	29·764	W	10	97·1	78·3	72	....	0·36	—0·88
Negapatam	29·733	W	11	100·4	80·0	56	....	0·95	—0·17
Colombo	29·838	WSW	9	87·5	79·0	81	....	6·34	—1·17

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J J H = 0·06 (21·50); G T H = 0·02 (22·79); St G H = 0·14 (22·32); C P = 0·02 (19·68).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen briskly at Lahore and Sirsa and has changed by small amounts elsewhere.

Winds are easterly at Sirsa and Cochin while calms and south-westerly to north-westerly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat, Lower Sind and at Khandwa, Bangalore and Masulipatam.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Calicut, Mangalore, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Allahabad and Cawnpore and 7° to 8° in defect at Lahore and Sirsa; minimum 5° in excess at Cawnpore and 6° to 12° in defect at Lahore, Sirsa and Poona. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places. Humidity has been in moderate to considerable excess of normal at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Indore, Poona, Karachi, Lahore, Sirsa and Bhuj.

Rain has fallen all along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay and also at Belgaum, Aurangabad, Malegaon, Surat, Nagpur, Raipur, Jhansi and Sirsa. The heaviest fall recorded was about an inch and quarter at Sirsa.

Weather.—Winds have somewhat slackened in force and rain in light or moderate showers is to be expected along the West Coast.

N. LESLIE
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, June 25.

88. Detail for week ending 2?th inst.

To-day Tuesday the 25th—"I" Company Parade, on company parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

II. Bugle practice, fall in near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

Wednesday the 26th—"H" Coy. Parade on company parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday the 27th—"L" Coy. Parade on company parade ground, at 7-45 a. m.

II. Signalling Class will parade at 7 a. m. in rear of Telegraph Quarters. Any new members wishing to join the class are invited to attend.

Subject of drill for all companies during the week will be Physical training without Arms. Page 115 Training Manual, App. 1905.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

A TERRIBLE SCALD.

Infirmary Treatments Useless —How Zam-Buk Grew New Skin.

No better Evidence in support of the claim that Zam-Buk grows new skin could be desired than that recently given to a Hull pressman by Mrs. Mary Ann Hawkins of 2, Ann Place, Walker Street Hull, She said:—

"The contents of a kettle of boiling water went over the upper part of my right arm. The pain was unbearable, and I suffered also from shock. I tried different remedies, but instead of getting better the wound became worse, and the raw, discoloured flesh was terrible to look at. At last it got so bad that I had to go into the infirmary, where I remained a fortnight. Soon after coming out my arm got worse, and was more like raw meat than anything else. I tried hot fomentations, but they did no good, and I was compelled to become an inmate of the infirmary again. The pain and inflammation in the part was awful. The wound would not heal, and the doctors said there was nothing for it but skingrafting. They had previously cut a lot of flesh away, but it did no good.

"Much against their advice, I declined to have any other skin grafted to mine. I had heard of what Zam-Buk had done in healing wounds, so I decided to try it. From the first I obtained relief. Zam-Buk gradually took away the pain; but what is more remarkable, new flesh and skin grew in the wound. After due perseverance with the dressings of Zam-Buk the skin completely re-formed, and is now perfectly sound and healthy. I can lift my arm, too—a thing it was said I should never do again. All this I owe entirely to Zam-Buk."

Keep Zam-Buk handy for injuries and skin diseases. Zam-Buk ensures healing by first intention and should be every home's first-aid.

Price Re. 1, & Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 25th June, 1907.

Zam-Buk "RUB IT IN."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, captain W B Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Boscombe, 2,433 tons, captain W Wisnom, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Swaledale, captain J H Tracky, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Marmugoa, with a general cargo and maganese ore.

THE Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,087 tons, captain F S Blight, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool, with a general cargo and horses and 2 cabin and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, captain R Sewell, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and Mr A J Bencher, Mr N J Mody and 85 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delhi 1,783 tons captain J. D. Andrews will sail to-day for shanghai via Colombo with a general cargo China and Australian mails and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Miss B. M. Clegg, Mr. Geo Dunn, Mr. C. Mc Poke and Mr. O. Bemer. For Hongkong—Capt P. Tylor 15 ladies, 9 gentlemen and 11 others of the Bandman Opera Company. For Yokohama—Mr. S. Lopiz. For Melbourne—Mr. R. Verney.

THE FIRE ON THE S.S. ISCHIA.

The Agents of the Florio and Rubattino line write:—"According to the last telegram received from our Colombo's Agency, we learn that the fire that broke out on board this Company's s.s. "Ischia," which left Bombay on the 17th instant, bound for Singapore and Hongkong, was extinguished yesterday. The damage caused is not much and the ship is expected to resume shortly her voyage from Colombo."

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Lieut Hamilton	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lieut Hutchison	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Boscombe s	Wisnom	Calcutta, June 9
	Swaledale s	Tracley	Mormugoa, June 22
24	Castalia s	Blight	Glasgow, May 22
	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta, June 12

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Bulimba s	Sewell	Persian Gulf, &c

The steamer Delhi, Andrews, for Shanghai, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday:—

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" City of London, for Liverpool, &c.
" Gerd, for Bangkok, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June	Steamer	Names.	From
20	Lunka	H A Sharpe	Rangoon
	Palitana	E J P Clowser	Rangoon
	Fultala	W W Allen	Mauritius
	Clan Murray	D Dall	Liverpool
	Umlazi	E R Lewis	Natal
	Ettrickdale	A Stephen	Sabang
	Dupleix	G Melber	Pondicherry
	Syriam	T Pritchett	Rangoon
	Livingstonia	W B Webb	Moji
	Baron Innerdale	J G Fullerton	Bombay
	City of York	G Vhish	Liverpoool

DEPARTURE.

Nil

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
14	Neuenfels	Bremen
17	Shadwell	London
17	Flamingo	Calcutta
19	Clan Maclaren	Liverpool
19	Gwalior	Rangoon
20	Hiroshima Maru	Penang
20	Prome	Cocanada
21	Gracchus	Australia
22	Reichenfels	Antwerp

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

June.	Vessel.	From
22	Clan Robertson	Coast
20	Umlazi	Calcutta
23	Sirsa	Calcutta
24	Canara	London
25	Palamcotta	Rangoon

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Merton Hall s—2,000 cwts linseed, Glade and Co; 1 case India rubber A Chaganlal; 11 bales wool, Schroder Smit and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Good Hope s—2,500 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee, 2,456 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey. 4,004 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

Egypt s—2,000 cwts musoor, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan MacNeil s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimjee: 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 646 cwts cottonseed G G Tejpal and Co.

Maroa s—4,000 cwts wheat and 32,200 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

Clan Farquhor s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Aleppo s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Diego Suarez s—50 bales cotton Prierde Saone and Co; 50 bales cotton, Vatchaghandy and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Directon s—330 bales cottan, Volkart Bros.

Iran s—550 bales cotton, Prierne Saonel and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glenaffric s—115 bales hemp P Bhimjee 50 bales twist F F Campbell and Co: 26 bales aloefibre Latham and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co: 110 bales cotton D Jamsetjee and Co.

Chyebassa s—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 25 bale hemp E Tajbhoy and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaffric 13,490 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts Rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co.

Cromwell s—50,223 cwts linseed and 10,014 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Diego Suarez s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—1,000 cwts rapeseed K Nixon and Co; 550 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore K Reave and Co; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 3,998 cwts linseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 2,002 cwt rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed 1,000 cwts wheat David Sassoon and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed C Boggiano and Co; 1,820 bales cotton 4,000 cwts poppyseed 3,500 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts rapeseed J Fachiri.

Moroa s—981 cwts rapeseed Worman and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Iran s—42 bales hemp R Reeve and Co; 500 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 25 bales cottonfly N Cursetjee and Co; 148 bales twist B Gorio and Co; 498 cwts linseed Societa C Italiana; 2,000 cwts linseed 300 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts linseed J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,017 cwts linseed 3,100 cwts castorseed and 2,002 cwts rapeseed Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton The New Mofussil and CO.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—330 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 91 bales twist A Schewieger and Co; 440 bales cotton The New Mofussil and Co; 4 bales twist D B Petit and Co; 278 bales twist The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton C Hirjee and Co.

FOR PIRAEUS.

China s—5 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Aleppo s—73 casks goat skin H M Halim

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—1 case opium B and P S N Co; 16 chests opium E D Sassoon and 13 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 1 case opium P and O Co; 4 cwt Ivory W M M Essabhoy; 1 cwt ivory M H E Ellias.

Kagoshima Maru s—250 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

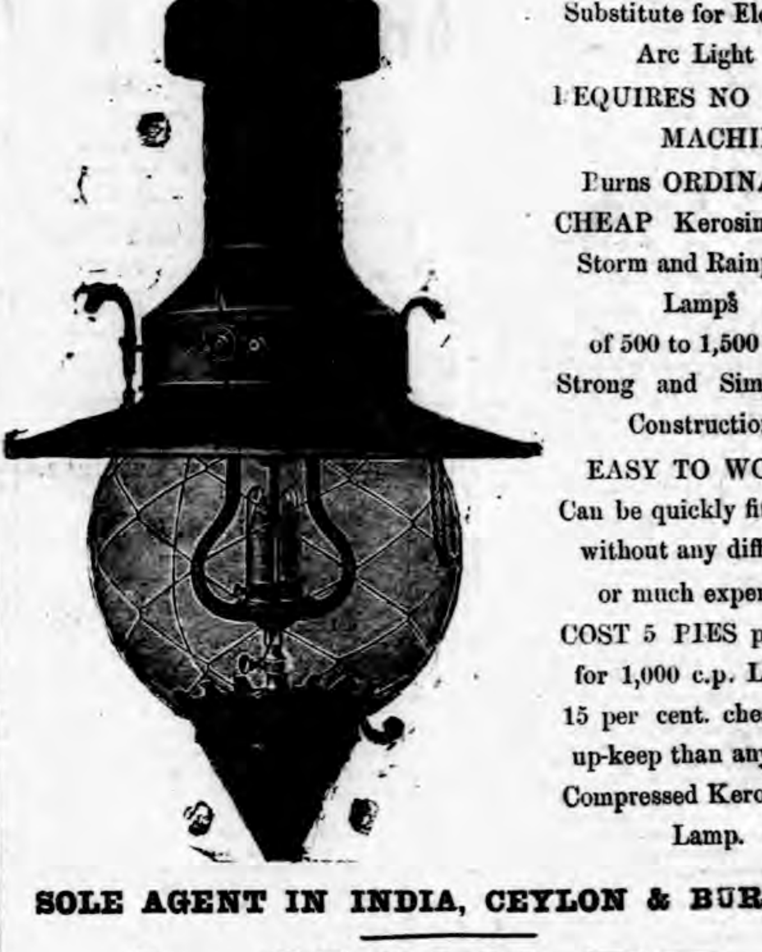
Delhi s—46 chests opum A E J Abraham; 89½ chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 49 chests opinm C Bomanji and Co; 64 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 2½ chests opium Pherozsh K Patet and Co; 18 chests opinm David Sassoon and Co.

Austria s—32 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Kagoshima Maru s—250 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

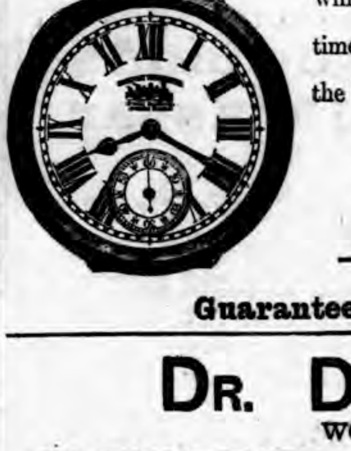
Austria s—80 bales cotton, Dhubjibhoy B Patet and Co.



THE
WASHINGTON LIGHT
is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.
A. MAHLER,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

A favourite Pick-me-up.
A dash of
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
in Soda Water.
Try it!
By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.



Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of [illegible] imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their [illegible] a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study or business, giddiness, disturbed [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a [illegible] Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, [illegible] melancholy. Price 1s. post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE END OF KEYHAM.

The death-knell of the Royal Naval Engineering College, Keyham, was sounded when the annual distribution of prizes took place, and practical effect has been given to the gradual abolition of the old system of training engineer officers by a reduction in the staff of professors and instructors. There will be no further entries of engineer cadets, and with the passing out of the fifth and fourth year cadets the status and importance of the college will be brought to a low ebb. It is gratifying to learn that the closing period of the college is being marked by a high level of efficiency. During the past twelve months the standard of "V. G." has been attained by a very large percentage of the cadets, and with one exception all the fifth and fourth year cadets who took the passing-out examination succeeded. In a general sense, this is, of course, satisfactory, but, as Professor Worthington observed, "it suggests that the standard of marking in the examination might have fallen too low, and that the sieve which had been set up was not working satisfactorily." This comment does not apply to the practical side of the training, in which substantial progress has been made both in engineering and construction, the cadets now passing out having had the advantage of working on two types of battleships—the "Hibernia" and "Temeraire," of the "King Edward VII." and "Dreadnought," classes respectively—and the first-class cruiser "Minotaur." It is also interesting to note that the new system of common entry and training will have so far materialised that the present second year cadets will have to compete among themselves at the end of the fourth year for a number of commissions. Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, Commander-in-Chief of the port, and Captain Jerram, commanding the college, paid warm tributes to the professorial and instructional staff, the Admiral expressing the hope that the prestige of the institution would be maintained until the last cadet left it. No allusion was made to the purpose for which the fine set of buildings will be used after the college has ceased to fill its present role; and upon this point some inkling of the Admiralty's intentions would be welcomed at the Western port.

THE SUBMARINE SERVICE.

The issue of some sort of rules for putting the submarine service on a regular footing so far as the lower deck ratings are concerned, had long been expected, and has now taken place. Owing to the peculiar complement carried by a submarine vessel, promotion in such a service among the men is naturally restricted; and promising, trustworthy men are held back to a level they would certainly leave if they were serving in the larger ships of the Fleet. This much is recognised by the authorities who, however, consider it is more or less compensated for by the higher rates of pay received by men who serve in submarines. That this view is not altogether concurred in by the men is shown by the fact that representations in regard to slow promotion have been very general lately; and the authorities have now met this plea by providing that men in the submarine-service who apply to be transferred to the general service for the purpose of gaining advancement, will have their request considered on its merits, if they have been more than two and less than five years attached to submarines. At the same time the Admiralty have made five years the maximum length of one spell of service in these under water vessels. An exception in favour of particular men will be made to this rule; but only on Admiralty sanction being obtained. This appears to be a very wise provision, for in such a service aptitude, experience, and trustworthiness counts for a great deal. The other men will then return to bigship work for at least one commission of foreign or sea service. Subsequently they may again be accepted for a further period of three years' service in submarines; and this is to form the maximum. By this means men will never lose touch with big-ship service, and will be capable of all-round duties if mobilisation takes place when they, in later years, form part of the Royal Fleet Reserve.

NAVAL DOMESTICS.

Belated action is about to be taken to provide naval domestics with properly fitted messes of their own. There will be separate messes and conveniences for the ward-room and gun-room domestics respectively, and these will be situated as handy to the officers' messes as possible. This action will be as warmly welcomed by the officers as by the domestics, for the absence of suitable accommodation for naval domestics has frequently borne upon their masters in a grievously heavy manner. It was not at all an unusual circumstance for an officer to find a corner of his own cabin occupied by some trappings belonging to his servant, or find some curio or a box of cigars under his bed-place on a homeward-bound voyage; while the store-rooms and pantry drawers were choked full of articles of clothing and boots, to the displacement of their proper contents of food or utensils. No matter how often the executive officer raided these storeholes and "scran-bagged" their contents, he was always sure of a good capture, even though black-list accompanied confiscation. With regular and convenient messes of their own for naval domestics, most of these nuisances should cease, and an officer's mess and cabin become more his own than has been the case during the years that his mess-servants have been more or less homeless pariahs.

INFLUENCE PROMOTION.

Not much has lately been heard of the influence of favouritism in the promotion and appointment of officers, and there was a hope that the strengthening of the Selection Board, by adding to it the members of the Army Council, had done something to give the decisions a more equitable character. It cannot, however, be said that some recent selections have added to the confidence of the Army at large. Certain branches of it have every reason to feel gratified, no doubt, but the Line seems to be placed at a disadvantage, and the merits and demerits of the system of selection are again brought to notice. What is being done in this country has been closely observed in the United States, where the "Army and Navy Register" says that President Roosevelt was bringing the army "to a condition of utter demoralisation" by adopting a system of "promotion by emotion and the rampant manifestation of favouritism." It even appears that an officer who strictly attended to his duties, conspicuous or obscure, important or minor, was likely to be forgotten, while the passion for youthful energy introduced "an acrobatic quality into the characteristics of eligibility for prominent places," and threatened to put a blight upon the sagacity that comes of experience. "It will be agreeable news to the Army if the jumping-jack is no longer to be the symbol of military promotion." We have seen a good deal of leap-frogging in the British Army also, and some want of equity in the distribution of commands, while deserving officers have been neglected. One instance is Major C. D. Bruce, who gained great credit, in his command of the now disbanded Chinese Regiment, but afterwards his experience did not prevent him from being relegated to the command of a company in an Infantry regiment, with the result that he sent in his papers, and his services were lost to the Army. This surely was a case in which some reward might have been looked for; and would not have been grudged by other officers, who are glad to see merit recognised, and only quarrel with promotion that has no visible, or ascertainable relation to merit, and with selection for appointments which does not respond to the wishes of the Army at large.

MR. HALDANE'S LATEST PAPER.

Mr. Haldane has presented a supplementary estimate of the additional charges for the Territorial Force. Like the original estimate, it is merely approximate. The Territorial Force was to cost £2,889,408 for a total of 319,905 officers and men and 123,760 horses, the intended organisation being fourteen mounted brigades, fourteen divisions, army troops, coast defence troops and cavalry for service with the Regulars. Since that estimate was presented, Mr. Haldane has had to give way upon certain points. It was borne in upon him that, if the Auxiliary Forces under the present system were not to be discouraged and repelled, certain concessions must be made. Accordingly there is to be camp allowance to supplement rations, giving each man a shilling a day, and Regular officers are to be continued as adjutants. The purpose of removing the Regular adjutants was one of the greatest blots upon the scheme, and we are glad that Mr. Haldane has been prevailed upon to change his view. Other additional charges are also necessary, being for a second suit or "walking out" dress, non-effective charges for officers and men of the permanent staff, artillery ammunition and engineer and departmental stores. The total addition shown upon the estimate is £626,000, making a total of £3,514,408.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th June 1907, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,71,000	Rs. 3,10,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,85,000
Or per mile of Railway	339	615	8	962
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	34,32,479	67,23,621	85,656	1,00,41,756
Total for 24 weeks	31,03,479	70,33,621	89,656	1,05,26,756
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,57,240	3,04,443	2,412	4,64,795
Per mile of Ry. do.	313	604	5	922
Total to corresponding date do.	33,53,578	65,90,293	65,801	99,11,674

Increase for the week .. Rs. 20,205
[illegible] .. „ 6,15,082

JOHN MOIR & SON,
PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT
TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality.
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
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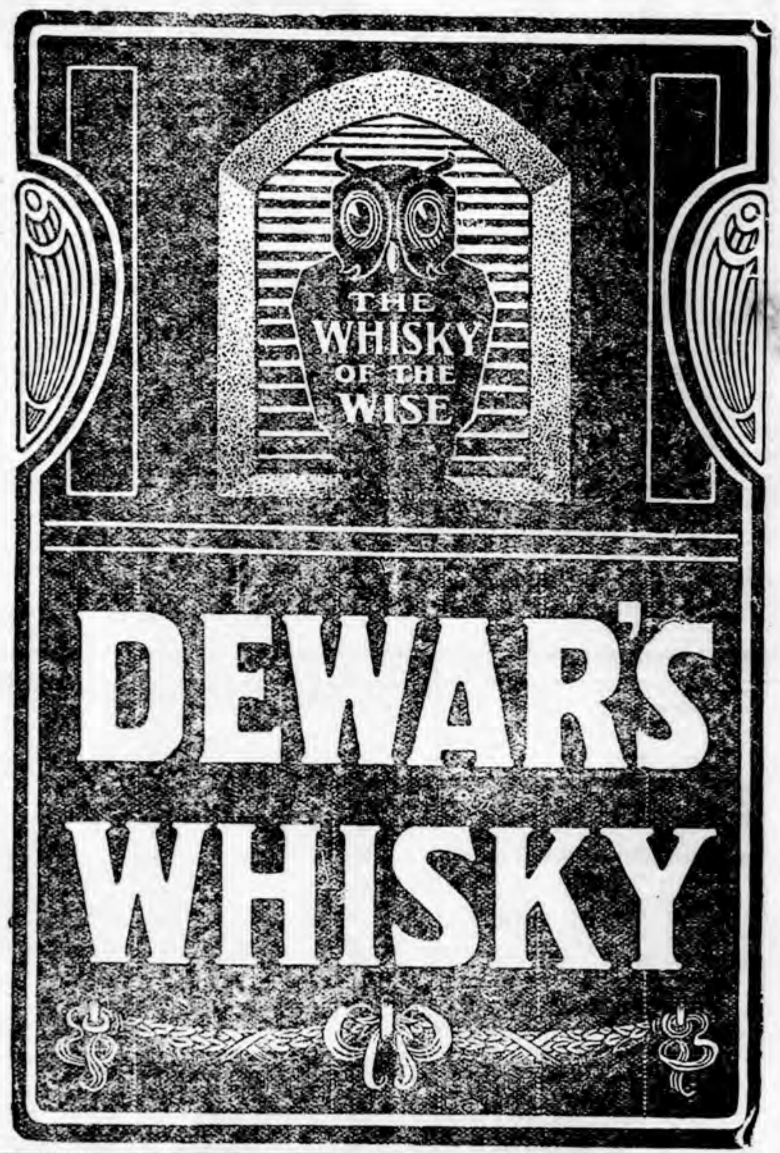
Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for ***Immediate Delivery.***
MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.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DEWAR'S WHISKY

"I had a very severe lung trouble and was so weak that I could scarcely walk about or talk. All my friends believed I could never get well. I then began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and immediately felt an improvement. It took only two bottles to work a complete cure. It certainly saved my life."

This is one of thousands of testimonials to the wonderful value of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

in cases of colds, coughs, and lung and throat troubles of all kinds. A standard and unrivaled remedy for sixty years. In large and small bottles. Beware of imitation so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure to get "AYER'S Cherry Pectoral."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Your hair needs care. Feed it, nourish it, soften it, preserve it, help it to grow by the regular use of
Rowland's Macassar Oil
"For Your Hair."

KING GEORGE III. was on the throne of England when first this wonderful preparation began its work of preserving and beautifying the hair of British men and women. One hundred and twenty years have passed—it is still by far the best hair restorer and hair preserver that you can obtain.

Don't trifle with new and untried remedies; use Rowland's Macassar Oil—only remedy for the hair that has stood the test of time. In Bottles, 3/6, 7/-, 10/-. Your Chemist sells it.

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BIG G
TRADE MARK
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

S. ROSE & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS	... Rs.	10 to 500
BANJOES	... „	10 to 200
MANDOLINES	„	7/8 to 150
GUITARS	... „	10 to 150
FLUTES...	... „	2/8 to 250
ACCORDEONS	„	5 to 58
CONCERTINAS	„	5 to 250

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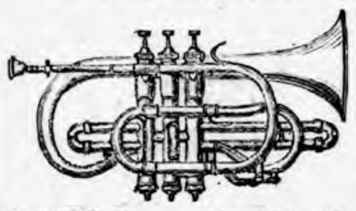

CORNETS	... Rs.	20 to 180
CLARIONETS...	„	35 to 189

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EVERY DESCRIPTION. STOCK LIST FREE.
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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because obsolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions All Chemists.
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WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

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Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
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To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
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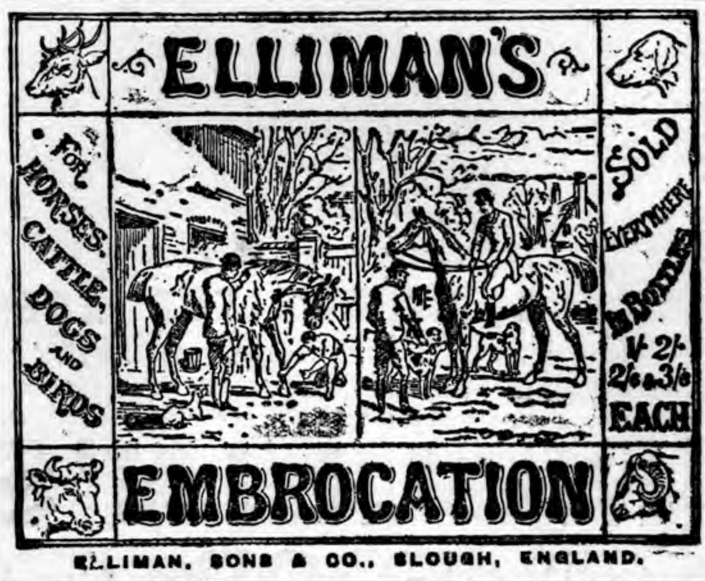
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SOLD EVERYWHERE IN BOTTLES 1/- 2/- 2/6 & 3/6 EACH
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It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.
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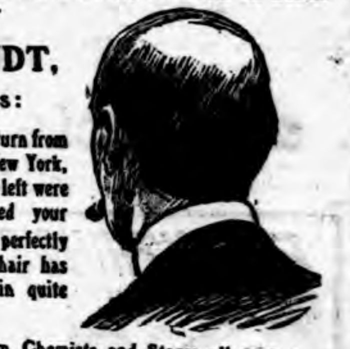
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule.
SECOND TO NONE.
Obtainable Everywhere.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NOTE THE TRADE MARK.
GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840. ORDER THROUGH MERCHANT SHIPPERS.

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.
STUHR'S GENUINE
TRADE MARK
RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.
C. F. STUHR & CO., HAMBURG.
Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON,
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

Alarming Increase in Baldness
A REMEDY OFFERED
Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.
The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

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A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.
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Powders 3d. each. Box of Four 1/- Post Paid
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, bad hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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THE BICYCLE—THE PRICE—THE TERMS
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NET CASH Rs. 155.

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Absolutely untouched by hand.

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CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

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WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE ½ HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

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Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Brequet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

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" " " Gold	" 260
" ½ Hunting, Silver	" 95
" " Gold	" 270
" Hunting, Silver	" 95
" " Gold	" 265
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" Gold	" 350
" ½ Hunting, Silver	" 110
" " Gold	" 380
" Hunting, Silver	" 105
" " Gold	" 375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., The Watchmakers of Western India
BOMBAY & POONA.

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A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

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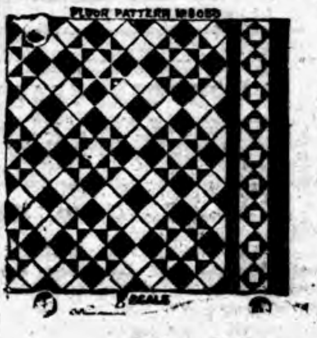

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